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FOR FIVE DOLLARS
THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

Port Almanac—July 23.

Sun Rises	5.00 A M
Sun Sets	7.13 P M
Day's Length	14 h 13 m
High Water at Southport	2.18 A M
High Water at Wilmington	8.58 A M

The Weather.

Weather conditions for twelve hours ended at 8 p. m. July 23d, furnished by the Weather Bureau office:

The barometer is low over the New England States, the Lake regions and over the Northwest, while continued high barometer prevails over the Southeast. Showers or thunder storms have occurred generally over the Gulf and Atlantic coast States. Fair weather prevails generally to-night, except along the immediate Gulf and North Atlantic coast. High temperatures are noted over the Southwest, and it is slightly warmer elsewhere, except over the coast States. Excessive rains occurred as follows: Savannah, Ga., 2.00, Boston Mass., 1.20 inches.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Generally fair; continued high temperature in the interior; southwesterly winds.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

Showers or thunder storms are reported over all districts of the cotton belt except the Little Rock district. Fair weather is reported over the western portion, continued cloudiness over the eastern, with stationary temperature over the entire belt. Heavy rainfalls as follows: Eastman, Ga., 1.90; Columbia, S. C., 1.94; West Point, Ga., 2.03; Gainesville, Fla., 2.24; Goldsboro, 1.05.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 23.—At 8 a. m. the stage of water in the Cape Fear river was 25.9 feet.

OUTLINES

In the Senate yesterday the report of the committee on the resolution introduced by Senator Tillman for investigation of the charge of Senators speculating in sugar stocks was submitted; the report takes strong ground against ordering the resolution and recommends that the investigation be indefinitely postponed. —— Capt. W. E. Craighill makes report to the War Department of the progress of river and harbor improvements, under his supervision, in North Carolina during the past year. —— Gov. Black of New York has refused to order a special term of court to try the directors of the Tobacco Trust. —— A negro who assaulted a six year old white child in Henry county, Ga., was taken from officers and hanged by a mob near Macon. —— Ephraim Brinkley, a general bad character, was lynched by citizens near Madisonville, Ky. —— The steamer Portland sailed from Seattle with 128 gold prospectors for the Yukon river gold fields. —— A terrific cloudburst struck Youngstown, Ohio; many people supposed to be drowned; damage enormous. —— Excitement at Pittsburg last night was at fever heat; mine operators were preparing for any demonstration. —— Turkish troops have commenced the evacuation of Thessaly; orders have been issued for the surrender of the Volo-Larissa railway to the Greek railway officials. —— New York markets: Money on call easy at 1 per cent., last loan at 1 and closed offered at 1 per cent.; cotton firm—middling 7 15-16c; flour steadily held but the trade refused to meet asking prices; wheat—spot quiet, No. 1 Northern New York 89¾c afloat; corn—spot quiet; No. 2 81⅝c at elevator and 82⅝c afloat; rosin quiet—strained common to good $1.60@1.65; spirits turpentine steady at 36@36¼c.

Spain wants more money. There are a good many American citizens who bear a striking resemblance to Spain in this particular.

Our U. S. Minister to Japan, Mr. Buck, of Georgia, is expected to buck up against the Japs if they get to putting on scallops about the Hawaii business.

Ex-Senator Ingalls won a calf suit some time ago and now they say he wants a foreign consulship. Some men never know when they have enough.

With a protective duty of 67 cents a ton on bituminous coal the mine operators ought to be able to pay the miners wages enough to buy something to eat.

The Democratic papers of Tennessee endorse the appointment of Thomas B. Turley as the successor of the late Senator Harris. Mr. Turley is a free silver man.

A rural S. C. editor who visited the coast country saw a sea serpent and a flying snake on the same trip. After that no one will question the seeing properties of the dispensary article.

On second thought Japan is coming down from her capering and now expresses a willingness to submit her differences with Hawaii to arbitration, as proposed by the Hawaiian Government.

Within the past year over four hundred people from the North and West have found homes in Leon county, Florida, and are so well pleased with it that they are sorry they didn't discover it sooner.

Rev. Dr. Silas C. Swallow, of Pennsylvania, whom the Prohibitionists of that State have picked out as their candidate for the Presidency, was recently fined $500 and costs for slandering someone. He didn't like it, but he had to swallow it.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LX.—NO. 106. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1897. WHOLE NO. 9,338

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

REDUCED TO $5.00.

BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER, OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

During 1896, no less than forty-seven aeronauts were killed, and a good many injured. Last week seven parachute droppers were hurt, and this year several have been killed, but still they continue to go up and to come down faster than they went up. A professional attributes the large number of accidents to the fact that the victims do not understand their business.

When young people make up their minds to marry there is no use fooling with them. Objection was made to the nuptials of Patrick Cullen, aged 77, and Maxie Keete, aged 17, of Rockford, Ill., so they just gave the old folks the slip, slipped over to Beloit, Wis., and were made one, or words to that effect.

Florida has sunshine enough for two average States and makes the proud exhibit of 5,000 hours as the average annual stock, compared with 3,000 for Spain, 2,300 for Italy, 1,700 for Germany and 1,400 for England. Allowing for the nights, Florida keeps old Sol pretty busy.

Hon. Mark Hanna indignantly denies that he is playing second fiddle at the White House. No one has suspected him of that. He was generally supposed to be playing the first fiddle, and having a monopoly of the c. g. and the h. b.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. L. GORE—Flour.
CLYDE LINE—Sailing days.
OWEN F. LOVE & CO.—Stencil cutting

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

L. TATE BOWDEN—Smoked hams.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Judge Sutton leaves to-morrow afternoon for Asheville, where he will hold court next week.

— The Wayne Cotton Mill, at Goldsboro, which has been shut down a short time, will soon be in operation again.

— Dancing at the Clarendon Yacht Club is announced for this evening. The members are anticipating a delightful time.

— Mr. Albert Creasy, who resides on the corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets, had his chicken coop robbed early yesterday morning of four fine fowls.

— Excursionists this week have been obliged to combat against the inclement weather. Late yesterday afternoon, however, the clouds cleared away and the sun came out brilliantly.

— Don't go to Alaska even if you believe that every mountain of ice in that Arctic region can be converted into gold. Where one man succeeds there, one hundred will fail in the effort to become suddenly rich.

— A select crowd went down to Carolina Beach last night to hear the concert given by the Second Regiment Band of Charlotte. An excellent programme was rendered and the evening was spent most delightfully.

— For the N. C. Baptist Sunday school Chautauqua, to be held at Red Springs August 10, the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. will sell tickets at the rate of one first-class fare for the round trip. Tickets to be sold August 9, 10 and 11.

— Two negro boys attempted to break into a store, corner Seventh and Chesnut streets last night about 10 o'clock, but were frightened off by Policeman Woebse, who gave them chase, but, however, without success.

— The excursion given to-day by Letitia Lodge No. 3, Daughters of Rebekah, I. O. O. F., will doubtless be largely patronized, as the reputation of the ladies of Letitia Lodge for arranging delightful occasions is well-known.

Died Yesterday Morning.

Mrs. Willie Cummings died yesterday morning at 8.30 o'clock at the residence of her mother, Mrs. B. F. Pickett, on Princess street, between Tenth and Eleventh. The funeral services will be conducted at 2 p. m. to-day from the Second Advent church, Rev. I. W. King officiating.

A Postmaster in Luck.

Fayetteville *Observer*: We understand that our postmaster, Mr. W. D. Gaster, was this morning the recipient from the Wilmington STAR of a "left hind foot of a left-footed rabbit, caught in a dark grave yard, on the dark of the moon, near the grave of a dark individual." This remarkable foot is on exhibition at the postoffice.

Shipping Watermelons.

Goldsboro *Argus*: "Nine car loads of water melons, running twelve hundred melons to the car, were shipped from this city to-day to Northern markets by Mr. R. E. Pipkin. One car load of the above number, were from the farm of that champion melon grower Mr. Jno. R. Overman, and were so large that only 900 could be put in the car. They netted Mr. Overman $193.00."

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Capt. J. E. Dick, of Fair Bluff, is in the city.

— Mr. P. Heinsberger, Jr., has returned from Faison.

— Mr. R. F. Arledge, of Charlotte, was here yesterday.

— Mr. W. W. McCormac, of Rowland, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. S. Atkinson, of Edgecombe, was observed on our streets yesterday.

— Mr. Walter S. MacRae, of Fayetteville, was registered here yesterday.

— Mr. F. M. Foy, of Scott's Hill was here yesterday making business calls.

— Miss Berta Barruss, of Fredericksburg, Va., is visiting Miss Pearl Wescott.

— Mrs. J. S. Hines, of Faison, is in the city visiting her daughter, Mrs. P. Heinsberger, Jr.

— Mrs. D. N. Oliver and Miss B. McQueen, of Rowland, were among yesterday's arrivals.

— Miss Hattie Taylor is spending the Summer at Ocean View, the guest of Miss Lena Solomon.

— Messrs. Wm. Shaw, B. S. Davis and Berry Scraggs, of Charlotte, were registered here yesterday.

— Messrs. H. E. and R. L. Truelove, of Whiteville, were among the visitors in the city yesterday.

—Mrs. W. A. Willson and daughter, Mrs. Hattie Lee, have gone to the mountains of Western Virginia to remain until November.

— Mr. Isaac Strauss and daughter, Miss Bertha Strauss, of Sumter, S. C., and Mr. Joe Strauss, of Mayesville, S. C., are the guests of Mr. A. P. Levy.

— Mr. Malcolm McKay, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, who has been on duty here several years, has been ordered to a larger field at Chelsea, near Boston, Mass. He left with his family last evening *via* Atlantic Coast Line.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—6 casks spirits turpentine, 7 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—48 bales cotton, 54 casks spirits turpentine, 309 bbls rosin, 3 bbls tar, 26 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—9 casks spirits turpentine, 188 bbls rosin, 2 bbls tar.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—2 bales cotton, 77 casks spirits turpentine, 24 bbls rosin, 7 bbls. tar.

Steamer Driver—5 bales cotton, 9 casks spirits turpentine, 107 bbls rosin, 44 bbls tar.

Schooner Ruth J.—9 casks spirits turpentine, 34 bbls rosin.

Flat—23 casks spirits turpentine, 120 bbls rosin, 7 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 55 bales; spirits turpentine, 186 casks; rosin, 775 bbls; tar, 63 bbls; crude turpentine, 33 bbls.

Lively Demand for Spot Cotton.

Spot cotton is still in lively demand on this market. The boards at the Produce Exchange yesterday showed prices same as for several days previous, but those prices were very firm to say the least, and parties owning middling cotton were not overanxious to let it go at 8 cents, the quoted figure.

The cotton mills of this State, South Carolina and Virginia continue to send in their orders, and more or less goes out of the city every day. The Wilmington cotton mills were foresightful enough to lay in a supply, and have just about enough to last till the new crop comes in.

The receipts yesterday were heavier than usual, being fifty-five bales, forty-eight of which came over the W., C. & A. railroad.

Funeral of the Late Mr. Seth Phillips.

The remains of the late Mr. Seth Phillips, of Savannah, Ga., arrived here on Wednesday at 12.15 p. m. over the W., C. & Augusta R. R., and were taken to the residence of Mrs. Godwin, Sixth and Hanover streets.

The funeral was conducted from the residence yesterday at 10 o'clock a. m., Rev. W. L. Cunninggim, pastor of Fifth Street M. E. Church, officiating. The interment was made at Bellevue cemetery. The pall bearers were Messrs. J. W. Cate, J. E. Gordon, A. C. Etzell, L. M. Gattenburg, B. F. Duke and W. R. Smith.

Colored Excursionists.

An excursion of about three hundred colored people came in over the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad yesterday morning at 10.30 o'clock. It was run by Evans' Chapel Methodist church of Fayetteville, and left last night at 8.30 o'clock.

The colored excursionists from Sumter, S. C., returned on the regular southbound train on the W., C. & A. yesterday, after having been in the city since 12.15 p. m. Wednesday.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculte the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

Let the Star Follow You.

STAR subscribers who are going away for the Summer will receive the paper regularly by mail by leaving orders for it at this office. Addresses will be changed as often as desired.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

BEN SMITH CONVICTED OF MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

Sentenced to Thirty Years in the Penitentiary—Sol Pros. in the Prince-Pembleton Murder—Testimony of Witnesses in Case Against Fred P. Howland.

Upon the convening of the Criminal Court yesterday morning, Clerk W. A. French announced that the jury sitting in the case of Ben Smith, charged with murder, had agreed upon a verdict. The jury was sent for and, after the preliminaries, rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree.

Judge Sutton, in passing sentence upon Smith, said: "Ben Smith, the jury have rendered a verdict against you of murder in the second degree. The jury were, no doubt, prompted by humanity and compassion, which they allowed to predominate and control their verdict. You have been guilty of a horrible murder, without one redeeming or extenuating circumstance—slaying a man when he was actually begging for his life. The witnesses were of your own race and color, who testified against you, and all the evidence established that it was as cold-blooded and premeditated murder as ever occurred in North Carolina. I look upon you as a man dangerous to society. You would not hesitate to commit a similar offence. I feel that I must protect the people, and the man who saw you strike the fatal blow. I sentence you to thirty years' imprisonment in the penitentiary."

In the case against Simon Prince, charged with the murder of Walter Pembleton, in Dross Neck, the solicitor took a nol. pros., as the State's most material witness, Jim Whitted, has run away. Prince was discharged by the Court at the request of his counsel, lawyer White, colored.

The first ballot of the jury in the Smith murder case stood five for conviction of murder in the first degree and seven for acquittal. The vote stood that way until yesterday morning, when the jury agreed upon the verdict as recorded.

At 10 o'clock the case against Fred P. Howland, charged with wilfully and unlawfully setting fire to the naval stores yard of Messrs. Robinson & King, on the morning of the third of March last, was called, and the defendant announced through one of his counsel, Herbert McClammy, Esq., that he stood ready for trial, and the State having previously announced its readiness, the selecting of a jury was then commenced, and finished in thirty minutes.

The defendant was represented by Herbert McClammy, Esq., Geo. L. Peschau, Esq., and Messrs. Bellamy & Bellamy, while Solicitor Richardson was assisted in the prosecution by Jno. D. Bellamy, Esq., and C. P. Lockey, Esq.

The witnesses for the State, after being called and sworn, and separated on the request of the defendant's counsel, were examined as follows:

Edward G. Jones testified that he remembered the morning of the Murchison & Co. fire (a short time previous to the fire at Robinson & King's) and that the night before, which was only a difference of a few hours in time, he met Howland in Wallace's saloon, and that Howland had remarked to him that there was no use of his (Jones) going home, as there was going to be a hell of a fire before morning.

H. J. Whitehead, colored, testified that he is now and was at the time of the fire a police officer, and that he knew the defendant Howland; that on the morning of the fire he and his partner, Willis Richardson, were on duty and were standing on the corner of Third and Castle streets when the alarm was sent in, and they immediately ran down to the corner of Front and Nun streets, where they stopped, and after the elapse of about a minute, the defendant Howland came up and asked for a match; two were given him by Policeman Richardson, and Howland left, but going in which direction the witness didn't notice.

Policeman Richardson, colored, being called to the witness stand, corroborated officer Whitehead's testimony.

J. M. Wells testified that he is now and was at the time of the Murchison & Co. fire a police officer; that while on duty on the morning of the fire he met Fred P. Howland, about 1 o'clock, at the head of the Front Street Market house, and that Howland appeared to be drunk; that Howland crossed the street and went in two or three doorways and up the stairways, claiming that he had made a mistake, and that after awhile he went down Front street, which was about twenty minutes previous to the breaking out of the fire; that when the fire broke out he sent in the alarm and then went to the fire, where he again met Howland, who told him that he had been home and just got up; that the defendant did not appear drunk at that time.

Policemen Hiram Woebse and R. M. Murray then testified, and their evidence was in substance about what Policeman Wells testified to.

Mr. Chas. H. Robinson testified that he remembered the morning of the Murchison & Co.'s fire; that when the fire broke out he went down to his naval stores yard and warehouses, a short distance from the scene of the fire, and found the watchman, Jno. W. Mintz, busily engaged in outing burning cinders which were being blown by the wind upon the yard, and that Howland came up and stood in the yard near him and the watchman, but did not say anything; that he (Robinson) stayed at the yard until about 4 o'clock, when he left for home, but came back after receiving information that his warehouse was on fire; that he found burnt coals under two barrels, which were on the outside but near the warehouse to the west; that Howland joined him in the yard and also went and saw where the fire had been set, and that subsequently when Howland was standing outside, near Mr. Mintz and others, he walked up and said that a policeman had said he knew who set the fire, whereupon Howland walked off. The witness further testified that there were several hundred barrels of tar in the warehouse and sixty or seventy barrels of rosin and twenty barrels of tar on the outside.

About twenty minutes' time was here consumed by counsel, in order to get a diagram of the naval stores yard, warehouses and the surroundings, especially the dock at the foot of Orange street, which both sides knew would be an important factor in the case, as it was on a flat tied to this dock that Clarence Pridgen swore he saw Howland set fire to the yard, a distance of about 175 feet away.

Mr. C. H. Robinson, Jr., testified that about 2 o'clock on the morning of the fire he passed Messrs. Robinson & King's place of business and saw Howland on the east side of the shed (not, however, the side where the fire occurred) lighting his pipe, and later the same day found at that spot a piece of crumpled-up burnt paper and several burnt and unburnt matches.

Jno. W. Mintz testified that at the time of the fire he was watchman at Messrs. Robinson & King's naval stores yard; that he discovered the fire on Murchison's yard about 2.05 o'clock, and about twenty minutes later Howland came up and asked him for matches, which he gave him, and Howland lit them, threw them down, and walked up Water street towards Orange, and a little afterwards came back, when Mr. Robinson was present, but again went off in the direction of the power house of the Street Railway Co.; that Howland came back in about five minutes, walking on the west side of the railroad track, which runs through the yard; that Howland had something white in his hand, and was walking in the shadow of the fence, and that he (the witness) lost sight of Howland at the gate of Fowler's coal and wood yard, close by; that he (witness) then, after a short interval, discovered the fire on Robinson & King's yard, between two barrels; a stick of fat lightwood, about five feet long, around the centre of which was wrapped a piece of oil-soaked cloth, was on fire, and that he threw the stick in the river and put the fire out; that subsequently he saw Howland in the yard.

The State proved by the last witness that a man could have gone through the gate of Fowler's coal and wood yard, where he saw Howland disappear, and which Mr. Robinson had testified was open, and go around to the spot where the fire was found. The State also proved that the spot was in view, without any obstruction from a flat which was anchored at the power house wharf.

Shortly after 1 o'clock Court took a recess, with the State holding its two leading cards in hand to be played later.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon the convening of Court at 2.30 o'clock, Jno. P. Jones was examined and testified that on the morning of the fire, about 2 o'clock, Howland had come to the Power House, obtained several matches, and then went off in the direction of Messrs. Robinson & King's yard.

Thos. Lossen testified: "I am a Sergeant of the Police, a place I have held for about two years. I remember the morning of the Murchison & Co. fire; I was on duty on the south side of Market street; I was due to meet some of my men at 1 o'clock at the corner of Front and Dock streets, but arrived there a little late. I saw Howland about the Racket store alley, on Front street between Dock and Orange, and as he was acting strangely, I called my officers' attention to him. About an hour afterwards, after the fire broke out, I saw Howland on the corner of Front and Nun streets. I stood and watched him; saw him speak to two policemen and then go down Nun street to Water, with me close behind, and then up Water to the power house, where he went in, while I stood behind a coal car on the outside and watched. He then came out and walked towards Messrs. Robinson & King's, where I lost sight of him, after he had stopped and looked around. He had something in his hand. When he disappeared he was about thirty feet from the warehouse, and near a gate to Fowler's yard. After fifteen minutes had elapsed I received information that there was a fire in the warehouse, and went to investigate. I met Howland coming out of the warehouse, and when he saw me he said 'Hello!' I found the fire between two barrels on the outside of the shed, and with the assistance of the watchman put it out. About this time Howland came back and I asked him what he was doing, to which he replied that he had just got up. I said, 'Fred, you had better get out of here,' and he went."

Sam Mintz testified that late on the morning of the same day of the fire he was at the spot where the fire was set, and saw some coals, two barrels partly burned, while the tin on the warehouse gave evidence of heat; that he also discovered on one end of the row of barrels several burnt matches, a charred piece of paper and signs of burnt cloth.

Clarence Pridgen testified: "I live in Pender county and sometimes visit Wilmington. I remember a fire on the wharf in this city last Winter, as that night I was on a wood flat on the river, tied up at the power house wharf, with the stern of the flat towards the north and the bow projecting four or five feet beyond the end of the dock. I was asleep when the fire broke out, but my father, who was on board, awoke me, and I went outside and was looking in the direction of the fire, when I saw a man on Messrs. Robinson & King's yard strike a match, which went out; he struck a second match and threw it between two barrels and it blazed up, but the blaze went down, and then the man struck a third match and threw it between the barrels. A fire then blazed up between the barrels, which died down and then blazed up again. The other fire was blazing brightly and I saw the man distinctly, but didn't know him at the time. I told a policeman about the fire. I saw the man who struck the matches in John Kuck's store, on Water street, between Princess and Market, the next day, and I saw him again while I was in company with a policeman, and called the officer's attention to the fact. I next saw him at the City Hall. I am positive Howland is the man. I saw him strike matches on Messrs. Robinson & King's yard that morning." Cross Examination—"Flat is between seventy and eighty feet long. I was on the stern when I saw the man strike matches. I was on the side of the flat nearest the wharf. A fence bounds Messrs. Robinson & King's wharf on the north, but from my position on the river my view was not obstructed. The man was standing sideways, and the reflection of the first fire upon the tin, which covers the warehouse, showed his face."

The counsel for the defence proved by the witness that the tin reflector was painted a dark red.

The State, after introducing Messrs. B. F. Keith, Jno. H. Williams, Frank Lamb, F. W. Woodcock, W. A. Alderman and A. Alderman, who testified as to the good character of Pridgen, rested its case.

The defence first called Capt. Edgar Williams, harbor master, who testified that on the morning of March third last, the tide in the river was ebb.

A. J. Marshall, Esq., Capt. J. M. McGowan and J. Wannamaker testified that at the request of Messrs. Marsden Bellamy and Herbert McClammy they had stood on the sidewalk on Princess street, between Second and Third, and a man, then unknown to them, had stood across the street nearly opposite them and struck four or five matches, holding the matches up to his face, but that they had failed to recognize him until he joined them, and then they recognized him as a man they see about town every day, Dr. T. B. Carroll. The witnesses also swore that at the time of the test an electric light was burning at the intersection of Princess and Second streets.

At this point in the case occurred one of the saddest scenes that has been ever witnessed in the court room, when the aged mother of the defendant was brought into Court to testify in her son's behalf.

Mrs. Howland testified that the defendant was home when the fire bell rung on the morning of the 3d of March, and that he didn't go out until fifteen minutes later.

The State called J. L. Sallings, who corroborated Pridgen in regard to his recognizing Howland on the street.

Witness Ed. G. Jones was also recalled and testified in regard to the extreme brightness of the Murchison & Co. fire.

Upon the conclusion of the last witness' testimony both sides announced their closing.

The argument was opened by Geo. L. Peschau, Esq., for the defendant, and followed by Jno. D. Bellamy, Jr., Esq., also for the defence. Solicitor Richardson, for the State, and Herbert McClammy, Esq., for the defence, then spoke, after which Court took a recess until 9 o'clock this morning.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Wilmington postoffice July 23, 1897:

LADIES' LIST.

Lizzie Durgins, Edith Fulford, Rosa Green, Henry Armanda, Deller Hines, Mary Johnson, Conelia Hands, Mary J Hynes, Ba'ais Kees, E L Love, Hannah Myers, Lizzie McClee, Mary Ella Martin, M Nickson, Gertrude Perrick, Lizzie Simpson, Catie Simons, A Temer, Lulu White, Lizzie Winston, Maggie Wright, Eliza Owen.

MEN'S LIST.

George Canady, S B Cowan, Hyrmand B Carlsen, William Campbell, E D Davis, Myers Gilas, Thom Howard, Nelens Howard, W R Herring, E D Johnson, Mealia Jackson, Frank A Lee, R A Lamo, W W Love, Bill Wilaby, J C Morgan, John C McCraw, Phil Michael, John E Olive, Bolines Stindison, Obiste Shepard, J M Simpson, John Stephens, J M Simpson, Abner Tatum.

RETURNED FROM DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

Kate E Bowden, John Hale, Georgianna Washington.

Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised. If not called for in fifteen days, they will be sent to the dead letter office.

GEO. L. MORTON, Postmaster.

Large Quantities of Country Produce Coming In.

A visit to several of the stores and commission houses yesterday showed that Wilmington just at present is receiving very large quantities of country produce. All kinds of home raised meats, vegetables, fruits (particularly apples), poultry and eggs come in in the greatest abundance and the commission men are compelled in many cases to refuse consignments.

Brewery Men Have Gone to Work.

The gentlemen who are looking after the establishment of the lager beer brewery have gone vigorously to work. A force of hands began promptly yesterday morning the work of remodeling the building to be occupied. Messrs. Wilaur and Ratowisky both recognize the advantages Wilmington possesses as a distributing point, and they are enthusiastic over the prospects before them.

Capt. Ramseur's Excursion.

The excursion from Lincolnton, Marion and other Western towns under the management of Capt. W. H. Ramseur, of Charlotte, left last night at 10 o'clock, after spending two days in the city and adjacent resorts. A large part of the excursionists went down the river and out to sea yesterday on the steamer *Wilmington*.

May Vote Themselves in Jail.

The Clinton *Democrat* says: "The colored brother is said to be lining up for the special school tax because the white man will pay it and the darkey will get the benefit of it. Those who have been in the habit of omitting to pay taxes may vote themselves in jail, as the new law requires all to pay or go to jail.

BASE BALL.

The National League—Result of Yesterday's Games and Other Interesting Features.

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

Boston, 17; Louisville, 3.
Chicago, 4; New York, 3.
Brooklyn, 9; Cincinnati, 7.
Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 4.
Washington, 9; St. Louis, 8.
Baltimore, 9, Pittsburg, 1.
Pittsburg, 4; Baltimore, 3.

WHERE THEY PLAY TO-DAY.

New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Boston at Louisville.
Baltimore at Pittsburg.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost	Per Cent.
Boston	53	21	.716
Cincinnati	46	26	.647
Baltimore	46	26	.647
New York	43	29	.597
Cleveland	41	31	.569
Philadelphia	38	39	.493
Pittsburg	34	35	.472
Brooklyn	33	39	.450
Louisville	33	43	.440
Chicago	33	43	.434
Washington	28	44	.388
St. Louis	15	59	.203

Cincinnati stood seven to Brooklyn's three up to the ninth inning yesterday, but an error, four singles and two doubles, gave the Bridegrooms the game. The Colts bunched two singles on Rusie in the seventh inning yesterday, and Everett settled it with a four bass drive.

The Pittsburg-Boston games yesterday were certainly "hot stuff." In the third inning of the first game Sheridan gave a batman his base on balls and when he went out behind the pitcher's box to watch second, Hawley said something to him and Sheridan struck him a blow on the cheek. Hawley retaliated and with two well aimed blows knocked Sheridan down and out. Hawley was put out of the game and Hastings substituted. In the second game Hawley was put in the pitch and Jennings, the third man up, was given first on what Sheridan called an illegal delivery. This set the crowd wild and in a few minutes a shower of ill-smelling eggs fell around the umpire and he had to stop the game until Captain Donovan could come in from the field and restore order. Both games were well played.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Crops in Fine Condition—Improved Business Prospects in Enfield—The Approaching Cocking Main—M. E. Conference—Base Ball.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

ENFIELD, N. C., July 21.

Your correspondent has visited a few towns in Halifax county during the past few days and finds the cotton, corn and tobacco crops in a better condition than ever before, especially the tobacco.

At this point (Enfield) the Atlantic Coast Line has just completed an addition to their already large warehouse, preparatory to the increasing trade expected this season, and their popular agent, Mr. F. L. Pippen, informs me that from the present outlook business will be better than ever before.

A large number of people from this section will attend the cocking main which will be held in Wilmington on the 28th of July. It is Halifax county vs. Charlotte.

The Eastern North Carolina M. E. Conference, organized here yesterday morning with one hundred delegates present. Among them is Mr. J. R. Sawyer, formerly of Bladen Street church, Wilmington, Rev. Dr. Kilgo is here and will lecture to-night. The entire country is turning out to hear him.

The Nashville base ball team met the Enfield team on the diamond here yesterday and again this morning. Yesterday's game resulted in a score of eleven to six and this morning's game in a score of nine to eight in favor of Enfield.

Mr. S. C. Bellamy tendered a reception to the visiting club and the Enfield club gave hearty cheers for Jerome Brown, captain of the Nashville team.

GOMEZ IS ACTIVE.

Will Make the Summer Campaign as Aggressive as Possible.

[*New York Herald.*]

Delegate Thomas Estrada Palma yesterday received a letter dated July 4 from General Maximo Gomez, which says, in part, as follows:

"It is our purpose to make this Summer campaign as active and aggressive as possible. To carry out our plans successfully we will need rather than anything else a steady supply of ammunition. For that we depend on the support, of patriotic Cubans and friends abroad.

"The recent landing of several expeditions in different sections of Cuba has enabled our men to engage the Spanish troops with very satisfactory results. The remarkably large number of disabled soldiers which have entered the Spanish hospitals within the last two weeks is the most eloquent evidence of our activity.

"I have just received half a million rounds of ammunition from the last expedition landed in Camaguey. It was convoyed across the Jucaro-Moron trocha by Colonel Dimas Zamora with three hundred men. The passage of the trocha by Colonel Zamora's force shows that the barrier defended by 15,000 Spanish is no obstacle to our movements. This last supply of ammunition enabled our forces under Major General Carrillo to move westward."

ELDERS AND DEACONS.

Institute at Red Springs Opened—Large Attendance—All Speakers Present.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RED SPRINGS, July 23.—The sixth annual session of the Elders and Deacons' Institute opened to-night. There was a large attendance. Song service by Rev. Arthur Smith, of Savannah. Dr. Eugene Daniel, of Raleigh, preached the opening sermon; subject "God's Covenant with Believers." All the speakers are present and the meeting will be the best yet held.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Flour, Flour.

999 Barrels Flour, from new and old wheat. You can get either kind.
75,000 Pounds Dry Salt Sides.
100 Barrels Pork.
110,000 Pounds Hoop Iron.
Also Sugar, Coffee, Hay, Bran, Oats and other goods, at

D. L. GORE'S,

jy 23 tf 120, 122 and 124 North Water St.

THE MORNING STAR.

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not? Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS
—IN—
Shirt Waists.
YOUR CHOICE
50 Cents,
worth $1.00 to $1.50.

Linens for Dresses.
Splendid line at
10, 12½, 15, 19 and 24 cents.

Men's Crash Suits
$2.50, $3.50 and $5.00.

CRASH PANTS AT $1 AND $1.50.

J. H. REHDER & CO.
Bell Phone 118. Inter-State 218.
Car fare paid on purchases of $3 and up.
Lowest prices in Mason's Fruit Jars. jy 18 tf

We Have In Stock To-day
Beautiful N. C. Peaches,
In Baskets and Crates.
Pineapples, Fresh.
BEST BUTTER—as well as Sugar and Spice and everything nice.
R. W. HICKS,
Wholesale Grocer.
jy 20 D&W tf

Schedule on Wilmington Seacoast R. R.

ON AND AFTER JUNE 1st TRAINS WILL run as follows:

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington at 6.30 a. m., 10.10 a. m. 2.30 p. m., 5.00 p. m., 7.15 p. m.
Leave Ocean View at 7.30 a. m., 11.30 a. m., 3.45 p. m., 6.00 p. m., 10.00 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at 10.10 a. m., 2.30 p. m. and 7.30 p. m.
Leave Ocean View at 11.30 a. m., 6.00 p. m. and 9.30 p. m.

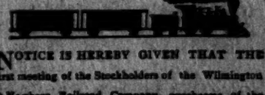
SATURDAY SPECIAL.

Leave Wilmington at 1.00 p. m. arrive at Ocean View at 1.32 p. m.
Leave Ocean View at 1.45 p. m. arrive at Wilmington at 2.15 p. m.
This train stops only at Wrightsville, Seashore Hotel and Ocean View. jy 20 tf

BUY THE BEST.
BONEY & HARPER'S
Choice Table Meal
IS BY COMMON CONSENT
The Best on the Market
A trial will convince you.
jy 21 tf

Wanted,
5,000 Pounds WOOL.
3,000 Pounds BEESWAX.
2,000 Pounds COW HIDES.
Highest cash prices paid. Quotations furnished on request.
SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,
13 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
my 23 tf

Wilmington & Newbern R. R. Co.



NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE first meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Newbern Railroad Company, purchasers of the property of the Wilmington, Newbern & Norfolk Railroad Company, will be held at my office in the City of Wilmington, N. C., on Friday, the 30th day of July A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock M.

This notice is given in pursuance of the requirements of the laws of this State as set forth in Section 698 of the Code.

jy 16 5w WARREN G. ELLIOTT.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1897

BRYAN GROWING STRONGER.

The Washington *Post* of Tuesday contains an interesting article on Wm. J. Bryan, interesting because it appears in a paper which opposed Bryan in the last campaign, and because it is elicited by some criticisms of Mr. Bryan's book which appear in a recent issue of the London Saturday *Review*. It begins by reminding the "Bynum-Cleveland Reform Club Democrats" that they woefully delude themselves if they think that Bryan or the cause that he represents are dead issues, never more to be potent factors in the political arena, and advises them that if they would show good sense they will now begin to realize that they are live issues and much more formidable than they were in 1896. It says:

"It is difficult to speak with confidence of the real motives and convictions of such amazing persons as Mr. Bynum and his associates, but we have had no hesitation in saying that if they do in truth credit themselves with intelligence and candor in thus appraising Mr. Bryan and his cause, they must have much in common with the blind fish of the Mammoth Cave. Any one who reads the daily newspapers—we mean newspapers which give the news—and who has brains enough to understand what he reads, must known that Wm. J. Bryan has a stronger hold upon the Democratic masses to-day than he had a year ago, or at the very height of the campaign of 1896. He emerged from that tremendous struggle, defeated to be sure, but without the smallest loss of prestige, with the undiminished respect and confidence of his followers, and his influence has been steadily broadening and deepening ever since."

To show that this opinion is not confined to this side of the Atlantic it makes some extracts from the criticism to which we allude, of Mr. Bryan's book, "The First Battle," by the *Review*, the first of which reads thus:

"But Mr. McKinley was elected instead, and a brief two months of his administration has carried the revolution forward as swiftly as the spring sunshine and showers are bringing forth the leaves and buds. With the arbitration treaty contemptuously rejected even in its intolerable amended form; with the Senate and House at loggerheads over two equally odious rival schemes of private plunder; with business still half paralyzed; with the revenue still insufficient and the currency still unsettled; with the Spring elections showing a savage popular reaction from November's mood, most marked of all in the new President's own State—with these sinister omens crowding upon us, we need not hesitate to describe this new administration as doomed to failure and collapse. Where there were four 'Bryan men' last Autumn there are already five this Spring, and there is discernible nowhere any reason for supposing that their increase will be checked on this side of the crucial year of 1900."

This is a pretty correct picture of the McKinley administration so far, but, as the *Post* remarks, it is rather early yet to make positive predictions of failure for it has some time to run and events may happen which may offset the blunders it has made, the contentions within the party and other things which ordinarily might presage disaster.

But the *Review* shows a pretty clear comprehension of Mr. Bryan as a leader and the hold he has upon the people, as shown by the following extract quoted by the *Post:*

"'The First Battle' is in itself a meaning title. No other defeated candidate of our recollection has been inspired by his calamity to such a notable show of confidence. His adversary has the Presidency, but Mr. Bryan has all the enthusiasm, all the elasticity, and unhesitating conviction of the ultimate winner. He is only thirty-seven years old, and he feels that to him belongs the future. This is what gives his otherwise dull book a genuine and unique interest. He possesses the stage so completely—on the side of discontent—that there seems no likelihood of his being crowded off it before the next election. During this three and one-half years, however, most of his innate reservations toward decorum and cautious measures will have been effaced by contact with the growing virility and rancour of the forces he is leading. If he is indeed to play the part apparently marked out for him, one can only hope, for the sake of the world at large, but he will expand the area of his ideas."

This is both a criticism and a tribute; a criticism by a writer who has no sympathy with Mr. Bryan or with the cause he represents, and is not justified by the facts, which, perhaps, the writer does not fully comprehend, which makes the tribute all the more significant and noteworthy. In concluding its comment upon these extracts, the *Post* closes thus:

"Upon the whole, however, the Saturday *Review* appears to have a much clearer idea of the political situation in this country than we are accustomed to finding in British utterance, and, whilst its apprehensions with reference to the purposes of the Democracy as led by William J Bryan strike us as being needlessly poignant, it agrees at most important points with the conclusions of intelligent and observant persons in this country. Mr. Bryan's strength is growing, and, unless something now unforeseen should arrest the evolution, he will, in 1900, be a more potent leader than the Republicans have ever yet had to reckon with."

As we remarked in the beginning the *Post* was opposed to Mr. Bryan and free silver in the last campaign, but it never lost sight of his strength as a leader, nor undertook to belittle him as most of the gold standard papers did, for it recognized the fact that he was honest in his aims, and was supported by a mighty following of honest, earnest, patriotic men, and it was honest, candid and fearless enough to say so, although opposing Bryan and the mighty host which stood behind him and cast 6,500,000 votes for him, more than were cast for Grover Cleveland when he was elected and more than ever cast for a defeated candidate in this country.

"Mr. Bryan's strength is growing." Every one who reads the papers or keeps up with current events realizes that. There never was an hour from the time the ballots were counted in November until now that he wasn't as strong or stronger with the people than he was the day they cast their 6,500,000 ballots for him, and he was defeated, as thousands firmly believe, by the millions of money that were so unscrupulously and lavishly spent to accomplish that defeat. There is not between the two oceans to-day a man, whatever his fame or reputation may be, who is greeted with the same enthusiasm as he when he appears before the people, in any section of the country, nor any man who can draw from their business or homes so many people to greet and to hear him. There is no speaker in this country who can draw an audience of 15,000 people, as he did at San Francisco recently, even with the stimulus of brass bands and colored posters.

This is not the attestation of devotion to or confidence in Wm. J. Bryan as an individual ventilating his individual opinions, for the people care no more for him as an individual than they do for thousands of other tested and deserving gentlemen, but it is the attestation of their devotion to and confidence in the Wm. J. Bryan who stands as the unswerving, bold, aggressive, tireles and eloquent advocate of the cause to which they are so zealously devoted, and on the success of which they firmly believe their prosperity and the prosperity of their country depends. As their representative they stand by him as he, their chosen leader, stood by them and for them made the most memorable and gallant fight ever made in the political arena of this or any other country.

He is "growing in strength," and will continue to grow and so are the forces which will rally around him in the next battle, unless conditions change wonderfully, and something now unforeseen, and unforeseeable occurs.

IMPOSING ON NEWSPAPERS.

The Charleston *News and Courier*, a few days ago, contained an editorial calling attention to and protesting against the imposition practiced upon newspapers in that State in the matter of gratuitous advertising. This is done in forms too numerous to mention and to an extent that imposes an unreasonable and onerous burden on the newspapers, a burden that not only immensely reduces their income but adds largely to their expenses, for which they receive no equivalent whatever. The *News and Courier*, as an illustration, mentions the case of one educational institution which sent it a little advertisement, amounting to $3, with gratuitous matter enough to amount to ten times that if a reasonable charge was made for it, all of which was expected to be published without any compensation whatever.

Commenting upon the article in the *News and Courier* the Columbia *State*, one of the suffering victims, emphasizes the protest against the abuses complained of, some of which it groups as follows:

"An institution or organization—college school, library, military company, anything!—proposes to raise funds for itself. It engages a lecturer, a theatrical troupe, anything!—and the profits of the performance are to be divided. The newspaper are loaded with advance notices; they drum up the business and bring the crowds. The performers get their money, the concern for which the benefit is given gets its share, the owner of the hall or theatre, the musicians, the printer of the programmes, get half price at least. But the newspapers whose space has been used so freely and whose aid has made the affair a success get nothing. We forgot—they get thanks, sometimes. 'Way down at the end of the resolutions 'the press' is sometimes thanked—in a bunch, with no specifications.

"An entertainment is given for a charitable or semi-charitable purpose. Those who take part are but professionals. They receive nothing for their work. But they charge money for the entertainment, and for the things needed and used—except newspaper composition and newspaper space—they pay out of the proceeds, if not full rates, at least cost price. There is no thought of cost price for a newspaper.

"An association exists. It has worthy purposes, but not more worthy than the purposes of any good individual. It is conducted for mutual advantage, with incidental advantage to those who are not members. It literally loads the newspaper down with notices of itself and its work, with announcements of every entertainment, every meeting, repeated so often that they afflict the reader—hundreds of columns of it in a year, worth thousands of dollars at advertising rates. Of course nothing is paid for it—'twere sacrilege to ask money of people trying to be good! —but as an evidence that the papers are liked for what they have done they are asked to furnish free copies to the association, thus enabling 50 or 100 persons, some of whom might otherwise subscribe, to escape that necessity."

This puts the case well, and is about the size of it in North Carolina, too, where the papers are fearfully victimized by this too general disposition to "ride a free horse to death." It is a habit that has grown with the years, until every newspaper publisher, especially the publishers of daily papers, have just cause of complaint and protest. Few of those who practice it seem to realize how unreasonable it is, what an imposition it is on the publisher, or that every line he prints costs him money and that the expenses of the paper must be met by the income of the paper, which is deeply cut into by the dead-head matter thrust upon it. Not only that but the insertion of this kind of matter (which should go in strictly as advertising to be paid for as other advertising) reduces the space for other matter in which the public and the readers of the paper are more interested.

Papers in cities north of us, and also in some of the Southern cities where newspapers are conducted on strictly business principles, as other enterprises are, do not suffer from this abuse, for there when people hand in matter in, the nature of an advertisement, in which the public generally is not interested, they are expected to pay for it and it doesn't go into the paper unless it is paid for. That's the way it should be everywhere, and that is the view that should be taken of it by those who expect so much from the papers for nothing, and forget that newspapers are business enterprises which depend upon their receipts from advertising and subscription, just as the merchant does upon the goods he sells. The merchant is not expected when he sells a dollar's worth of goods to throw in two dollars' worth for nothing, and neither should the newspaper be expected to do it.

MINOR MENTION.

The Asheville *Citizen* of Monday contains an interesting article giving some of the results of farming this year at Biltmore, Mr. Vanderbilt's estate, which are valuable as showing what may be done, even on apparently unproductive land, by intelligent, methodical and thorough culture. From a 27-acre field of oats just harvested the yield was 1,200 bushels, or nearly 44½ bushels to the acre. A field of corn now growing is estimated to yield 80 bushels to the acre, while other crops are doing finely. Speaking of the corn field the *Citizen* says:

"A plat of corn is noticeable on what two years ago was an old red hill top along the dairy road, the entire field showing an even growth of great strength and beyond the influences of protracted drought. Eight double loads of barnyard manure were harrowed in at planting time and the usual care was given as the season advanced. Judges put 80 bushels to the acre as the prospective yield

"The Biltmore successes, Mr. Weston says, demonstrate beyond peradventure what may be the experience of other farmers in Buncombe who will go systematically at a rotation of crops and the raising of clover to get up their land. When subsoiling is undertaken, and the natural soils are deepened by the process, climatic influences will not hinder progress, and the money that now goes out of the county for supplies will stay at home to purchase greater comforts of living."

This crop is growing on what "two years years ago was an old red hill top" which was brought to life with barn-yard manure, with possibly clover, as this is referred to, and is highly commended by the manager of the farm. The yield, however, both of oats and corn, shows what can be done in a short time with proper culture, even on our old "red hills."

* * *

The tariff talk in the Senate Wednesday was interesting only in so far as it put Senator Allison on the explanation stand and showed some of the flimsy excuses for the humble surrender of the Republicans in the Senate to the Republicans in the House, an example of which was the explanation (which seems to have been an afterthought) of the abandonment of the stamp tax on bonds and stocks by the Senate conferees. At first it was said that this tax was abandoned because there was no record kept of the sales of stocks, and it would necessitate much labor and expense to collect the tax, and for that reason it was abandoned; but Senator Allison now says that the point was made that an excise tax must be levied on a class of articles as a whole, while the Senate amendment exempted bonds of building and loan associations and other classes of bonds. But isn't it remarkable that when this amendment was before the Senate in, all the time they had to consider it, none of the legal lights in that body made this discovery, and that it wasn't made until the gentlemen met in conference? There may be something in it, as there seems to have been something in the income tax that knocked it out, but if there be it is pretty conclusive proof that there are a good many things which the Senators who make tariff bills don't know that they should know.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— The tariff debate between Bailey and McMillin yesterday showed the existence of a quanity of "raw material" on the Democratic side, which ought to be taxed out of existence.—*Atlanta Journal, Dem.*

—— Aside from Mr. McEnery those Southern Senators who helped to vote high rates into the pending tariff bill only succeeded in making themselves ridiculous. In each instance they got empty shells, while the kernel of this unexpected voting went to those of McEnery's constituents who are engaged in the sugar business.—*New York Journal, Dem.*

—— The conference report on the Tariff bill was presented to the House yesterday and Chairman Dingley made his explanatory speech. Mr. Dingley is of the opinion that the bill will produce the required revenue, but there is nothing convincing about his estimates. The Senate proposed various revenue producing amendments, which, though declared to be necessary, are not now in the bill. Either the Senate doctors were wrong or Mr. Dingley is being misled by false hopes. The rates are generally much higher than those of the Wilson bill, and under such circumstances, even though business should revive, importations would fall off, and the revenue would not be greatly increased, if at all. As a matter of fact the bill is declared to be highly protective, which means that importations are to be reduced. —*Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.*

Economy and strength are combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every bottle contains 100 doses and will average to last a month. †

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Washington *Progress*: Tobacco curing is going on and our farmers bring in very fine sample of sand-lugs or primes. The crop promises to be the finest in years.

— Charlotte *News*: Cotton is rather small for the time of year, but is pretty well filled and will make a fair crop in Mecklenburg, one well known farmer tells us. The recent rains have improved crops wonderfully all through this section, and there are better reports from different parts of the county.

— Fayetteville *Observer*: Last Friday Joe McPhail and Geo. Williams, two young colored men living in Flea Hill, got into a fight, during which McPhail stabbed Williams several times. The wounds were not thought to amount to much, and the fight was kept a secret. It is now reported that Williams is dying and in consequence McPhail has fled.

— Goldsboro *Headlight*: A negro, who gave his name as George Chauncey, and who is evidently an escaped convict, was placed in jail here, Thursday, charged with stealing two cows in Fork township. When searched by the sheriff a small piece of the regulation penitentiary cloth was found in his pocket, besides a small gold watch, two pair of scissors and various other articles, evidently stolen.

— Winston *Sentinel*: Mrs. F. A. Slate died in Danbury a few nights ago. Mr. Slate retired early, leaving his wife sitting up reading in her usual health. During the night the husband was aroused by the child crying in the cradle. He then tried to awake his wife. Being unable to get her to speak, he got up, made a light and found that his wife was dead. She had one arm across the cradle.

— Chatham *Record*: The recent appointment of colored school committeemen in this county has not been satisfactory to either the whites or blacks. Some of the white people are dissatisfied because they object to having any colored committeemen in charge of the schools for white children, and some of the colored people are dissatisfied because there were no more colored committeemen appointed.

— Clinton *Democrat*: A hatchet fell on the arm of Bob, the little son of Mr. Alonzo Benton, at Powell's mill, in town, Saturday, and almost severed his right arm at the wrist. It was a heavy hatchet and fell off a bench, blade downwward, striking the boy's arm on the floor. The wrist was unjointed. —— The *Democrat* last week mentioned the cotton planter invented by Mr. N. B. Sellers, of Harrell's Store. Mr. Sellers has invented a number of other useful things, including a combination turpentine hack and round shave, haivng a detachable shank and blad ; a manure distributor; an automatic register of church collections; a door brace; a safety hinge and a guano distributor.

TWINKLINGS.

— "Pretty Polly," said the lady. "Can Polly talk?"

"Polly," replied the Boston parrot, "can converse;"—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— "I can't see why you object to young Softly. I'm sure he is constant."

"Worse than that. He's perpetual."—*Truth.*

— "Whut some folks call 'er hopeful disposition," said Uncle Eben, "ain' nuffin' but laziness an' tustin' ter luck." —*Wash. Star.*

— "Bagger, the professional base ball player, has married an heiress."

"Ah! Good catch!"—*Phil. North American.*

— Elucidation—"Pa, what does Prof. Drummond mean when he says, "Hold things in their proportion?

"He means, my boy, when you pay for a dollar table d'hote, don't fill up on soup."

— A policeman was asked by a coroner whether he had taken any steps by way of attempt to resuscitate a man on whom an inquest was being held.

"Yes," said the constable. "I searched his pockets."—*Household Words.*

— She—"How would you punctuate the following: 'Bank of England notes of various values were blown along the street by the wind?'"

He—"I think I would make a dash after the notes."—*Household Words.*

— "Why do you buy your daughter a new wheel every year?"

"It keeps her from wanting to paint velvet lambrequins for the drawing room mantels."—*Chicago Record.*

— Mr. Failupski—"Ha! ha! Ho ho!"

Mrs. Failupski—"Vot is der choke, Isaac?"

Mr. Failupski—"Dot baper brints der notice of my assignment under der heading of 'Business Troubles.'"—*New York Weekly.*

— "I'm so grateful to Mr. Chumpleigh for sending me his photograph."

"Why, I thought you hated him."

"Yes, but just think, he might have brought it."—*Brooklyn Life.*

— Typewriter — "I am rapid enough and understand business forms all right, but I must admit that I cannot spell."

Business Man—"You won't do, then, even at the price. I can't spell, either." *Indianapolis Journal.*

— It Looked That Way.—" Your father has an idea that you are going to marry a worthless, good-for-nothing fellow, but, aha! I will fool him!"

"Gracious, you are not going to break off the engagement, are you?"—*Life.*

—— Congress has not carried out its poor little promise to tax wealth. The conference committee has stricken out the provision to tax Wall street operations, and so wealth goes free. The excuse is that the sugar schedule has been so changed as to get a good deal more out of the mass of the people, and therefore there is no necessity to tax the dealers and gamblers in stocks and bonds.— *New York World, Dem.*

There Is Nothing So Good.

There is nothing just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, so demand it and do not permit the dealer to sell you some substitute. He will not claim there is anything better, but in order to make more profit he may claim something else to be just as good. You want Dr. King's New Discovery because you know it to be safe and reliable, and guaranteed to do good or money refunded. For Coughs, Colds, Consumption and for all affections of Throat Chest and Lungs, there is nothing so good as is Dr. King's New Discovery. Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

A STORY OF INDIA.

A group of British officers were seated in the quarters of one of their number in the garrison at Calcutta. Chester Ashby, captain of dragoons, seemed the most deeply interested.

"It is certainly strange," observed a young lieutenant, "where Miss Blatchford could have disappeared to. That it is a case of abduction there is little doubt in my mind, but who is there who would dare to perpetrate such a crime?"

"I know not, Will," returned Ashby, "but as sure as there is a heaven above us I will find her, if I have to search through every palace and hovel in India. Gentlemen, she is my affianced bride, and dead or alive find her I will!"

As the young soldier crossed the parade ground a white robed, dusky form followed closely behind him. When the two reached a spot where the light which streamed from the barrack windows did not penetrate, the native touched the European gently and whispered:

"Would Ashby sahib find the lost maiden? If so, Ali can direct him to where she lingers."

"What! You?"

"Sahib, she is even now a prisoner in the palace of the rajah of Judpore."

"What! In the power of that heathen prince? By my sword, I'll go to the colonel at once and ask permission to order out my dragoons and tear his glittering abode down about his ears."

"Stay, sahib!" quickly rejoined the faithful servant. "If English soldiers were seen about the palace of the rajah, the feeble spark of life which still flutters in the bosom of the white maiden would die."

"What? Would the villain murder her?"

"Sahib! Ali has said the maiden would die and leave no trace of her death. Listen, sahib. The slaves of the rajah are the friends of Ali, and it is they who have told him of their master's captive. Would Ashby sahib enter the palace of the rajah unaccompanied, save by Ali?"

* * * * * * * *

"Why does the light of the rajah's eyes weep? It should bring joy to the heart to be the chosen one of so great a lord!" and a lovely Hindoo girl knelt at the feet of Agnes Blatchford, who was sobbing bitterly.

She offered no reply to the kindly meant speech of her companion. Presently the damask portiere at one end of the saloon was lifted and the rajah himself entered.

"When will the light of my life cease weeping? And when will a smile adorn the face of her who is loved by the rajah of Judpore?"

Agnes Blatchford sprang to her feet and turning upon her persecutor exclaimed, "Never, wretch, never, until she is restored to the home of her father."

The native prince might have made answer had it not been for the entrance of a sable Nubian, who, falling flat upon his face, begged forgiveness for the intrusion.

"Speak, slave. What would you at this time?"

"Most mighty and powerful rajah," said the black. "Will it please the son of a king to look upon that which his servant has brought him?"

"The curiosity of the rajah is aroused. Let him see."

The Nubian arose and left the apartment, but reappeared in a moment, ushering in a closed palanquin, which was borne upon the shoulders of four blacks like himself.

A sardonic smile played about the lips of the rajah as he stepped forward to lift the rich curtain of the litter. The next moment he started back in horror, with his right hand clasping the hilt of his scimeter.

But before he could draw the blade the sword of Captain Ashby was at his throat.

"Wretch!" exclaimed the soldier. "Were you a Christian, I would award you a moment to make your peace with the Almighty! But, infidel dog that you are, look your last upon things earthly, for your time has come!"

The rajah essayed to call for assistance, but the call died away upon his lips, for his eyes fell upon a body of dragoons that were rapidly filling the apartment. Lieutenant Carleton sprang forward and struck up the blade of his captain.

"Your pardon, sir! Do not forget and overstep your authority. This rajah is a man in high position. The British government should deal with him."

"Lieutenant, I thank you," returned the captain, with more composure. "Secure our royal prisoner well. I hold you responsible for his safety."

It was now that Captain Ashby first seemed to take notice of the girl whom he had rescued. Springing to her side, disregarding the presence of his soldiers, the captain clasped her in his arms.

The faithful Ali had, as he said, obtained the information as to the whereabouts of the young English girl from the servants of the native prince, who, without exception, hated the tyrannical despot. It was he who suggested to the captain to effect the rescue of Miss Blatchford by entering the abode in a palanquin, for he felt that if his master could reach the side of the young lady he could protect her from the fury of the rajah until his soldiers could gain an entrance and come to his support.

Today the happiest woman in India is the young wife of the captain of dragoons, while the rajah of Judpore has been deposed from his high rank and made to pay an enormous sum for his audacity in abducting from her home an English lady. —Omaha World-Herald.

WIDOWS PREFERRED.

They Frequently Make Better Wives the Second Time.

"There are many characteristics of widows," says an observant writer of the masculine persuasion recently, "which make them really preferable as wives. They are not so exacting for one thing. Their first plunge, if it has taught them anything, has taught them to be forbearing. Besides they are not so detestably romantic. If they drop their gloves in the street, they pick them up without any fuss and do not wait for you to bend your knees to them. And—a very strong point—they know what men are and don't have to learn their lessons with sad tears and sighs. They are not so prone to be extravagant either—another excellent feather in their mature caps. In short, if you marry, don't pass over the widows as if they were just the alloy of humanity."

There is a great deal of common sense in this. Even in wooing a widow a man is sure to be saved much trouble. The dear lady can meet him half way without any sacrifice of modesty. This, to a humble minded bachelor, is much. She is, moreover, nearly sure to be quicker of intelligence than the average unmarried girl.

Again, marriage often changes a young woman in the most alarming manner. The pretty, blushing girl of one year is often hardly recognizable in the assuming, haughty young matron of a year later. She doesn't show half so attractively as a full blown flower as she did in the bud. The number of men who have thus wedded only to be disillusioned! You can tell some of them by the wrinkles in their foreheads within a year of two after their marriage or by the otherwise inexplicable habit of taciturnity that they acquire.

One may form a tolerable idea of a widow's merits in some respects by her demeanor early in her widowhood. Tact is the supremely useful quality in the average widow. In the long run it is better than beauty in a wife; better even than money. By it a woman may guide her husband toward happiness while ministering to the harmless pride in him which makes him think he is doing it himself.— Philadelphia Times.

There is no better ballast for keeping the mind steady on its keel and saving it from all risk of crankiness than business. —Lowell.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and $1.00 at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Hood's Pills

Are gaining favor rapidly. Business men and travellers carry them in vest pockets, ladies carry them in purses, housekeepers keep them in medicine closets, friends recommend them to friends. 25c.

SHE BIDED HER TIME.

He Told Her All About a Wonderful Creek and Got a Pointer In Return.

Perhaps the most popular man connected with the Yellowstone Park Transportation company is Captain E. C. Culver of Gardner. In addition to the duties of justice of the peace he makes a daily trip on the park train and personally interviews every man, boy, woman and child who travels on it. He is a walking encyclopedia of park information. He knows the height of every peak, the altitude of every important location, and can give you Professor Hayden's theory of the park's geological formation. Besides all this he is a prince of good fellows and has a fund of humor which sometimes carries him away when touching up descriptions and legends of the park.

Some time ago the captain had an experience which was too good to keep, and he gave it away to a friend in town. He was going from the springs to Cinnabar, and there were three very bright young ladies on the coach. One of them asked if it were customary to have so many mosquitoes in so high an altitude. The captain assured her that it was not unusual; that they were increasing year by year; that no mosquitoes were ever known in the park until, about eight years ago, a New Jersey schoolma'am had carelessly inclosed some in her trunk and let them out at Mammoth Hot Springs, when, like rabbits in Australia, they became an increasing pest.

All agreed that it was remarkable, but one girl seemed to carry a smile of incredulity. As the conversation continued, Mr. Culver was asked what he considered the most remarkable thing in the park. He said that if beauty and grandeur were to be left out of the count, he thought the most "remarkable thing" was Alum creek, a little stream putting into the river between the falls and the lake. Originally, he said, the distance between the hotels at the lake and the falls was 26 miles, but when they commenced to sprinkle the road between the two places with water taken from Alum creek some years ago they soon found the distance between the hotels shortened by about eight miles. As the hotels were then only about 18 miles apart and the road still shrinking, the superintendent ordered them to use no more water from Alum creek. And then the captain told another little legend about the creek that was quite well authenticated.

Last year, he said, a party went through the park on a camping tour, and a young lady with them came into the park wearing No. 8 shoes. After camping on Alum creek two days and bathing her feet she went home wearing a pair of No. 2 gaiters.

At this point the girl with the incredulous smile said to him:

"Don't you think it would be a good plan to bathe your head in that creek a time or two?"—Livingston Post.

Leighton's Punctuality.

One well known and decidedly inartistic quality of Lord Leighton was his punctuality. He was once in Damascus and was urged to remain there, but he declined. His reason was that he had to be in London on a certain day because he had made an engagement with his model. A friend was anxious to learn whether Lord Leighton had actually kept this engagement, and he found that when the artist was ascending the staircase straight from Damascus the model was knocking at the door of the studio.—San Francisco Argonaut.

He Got It.

First Thug (after the hold up)—Did de old gent come down wid de boodle when you told 'im you wanted some money an you wanted it bad?

Second Thug (disgustedly)—Yes. He said he would take me at me word, an he handed me out er $5 counterfeit bill. —Brooklyn Eagle.

Wholesale Prices Current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6¼
Standard		@	7
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔	6	@	7
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	6¾
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	5	@	5¼
Shoulders ℔ ℔	4½	@	5½
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each	1 30	@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ ℔	22	@	23
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	6 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	10	@	16
Northern	18	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	43	@	45
Virginia Meal	43	@	45
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	75
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	10
CHEESE—℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	11	@	12½
Dairy, Cream	12	@	13
State		@	10
COFFEE—℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	20	@	
Rio	8½	@	11
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¼
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen		@	10
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00	@	3 00
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 50
N C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Low grade	3 00	@	3 25
Choice	3 50	@	3 60
Straight		@	4 25
First Patent		@	5 00
GLUE—℔ ℔—	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White,	43	@	45
Car load, in bags—White	42	@	43
Oats, from store		@	30
Oats, Rust Proof		@	40
Cow Peas	60	@	65
HIDES, ℔ ℔—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—			
Clover Hay	80	@	85
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	1 00
Western	90	@	95
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	1½	@	2
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5	@	5½
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed), ℔ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantl'ng and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbados, in hhds		@	25
" " in bbls		@	28
Porto Rico, in hhds		@	25
" " in bbls		@	25
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" " in bbls	14	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	12	@	15
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 50	@	1 60
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	9 00	@	9 50
Rump		@	8 75
Prime		@	8 75
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	80
Lisbon		@	[illegible]
American	35	@	60
On 125 ℔ Sacks	35	@	40
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Granu'd		@	5⅜
Standard A		@	5⅛
White Ex. C		@	4 11-16
Extra C, Golden		@	4⅝
C. Yellow		@	3⅞
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3¼	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	8 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cyrus sawed			
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x20 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔	4	@	[illegible]
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	[illegible]
North Carolina	1 00	@	[illegible]
WOOL ℔ ℔—Unwashed	9	@	12

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, July 22.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market opened firm at 23¼ cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 23 cents for country casks. Later sales were made at 23¾ and 23¼ cents.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 20 per bbl for Strained and $1 25 for Good Strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1.15 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet; $1 30 per barrel for Hard, 1 80 for Yellow Dip and 1 90 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine steady, 23, 21c; rosin firm, $1 32½, 1 37½; tar, steady, $1.10; crude turpentine steady, $1 30, 1 30; 1 70, 1 60; 1 80, 1 70.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	186
Rosin	775
Tar	63
Crude Turpentine	38

Receipts same day last year—184 casks spirits turpentine, 763 bbls rosin, 180 bbls tar, 30 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 8c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5⅝	cts ℔ ℔
Good Ordinary	7	" "
Low Middling	7⅝	" "
Middling	8	" "
Good Middling	8 5-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 7c.

Receipts—55 bales; same day last year 0.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 60@65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 80c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 50c.

CORN—Firm; 43½@45 cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—65@70 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $5.00 to 8.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 22—Evening.—Money on call was easier at 1 per cent., last loan at 1 and closed offered at 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Sterling exchange was easier; actual business in bankers' bills 487@487¼ for demand; 487@487½ for sixty days. Posted rates 487@487½ and 488@488½. Commercial bills 485½@485½. Silver certificates 59⅞@60⅛. Government bonds strong; twos, registered, 98; fours, registered, 111⅝; fours, coupon, 112½; new fours, registered, 123⅝; new fours, coupon, 124⅝; fives, registered, 113⅝; fives, coupon, 114⅝. State bonds dull; North Carolina sixes 125; North Carolina fours 103. Railroad bonds strong.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Rosin quiet; strained common to good $1 60@1 65. Spirits turpentine steady at 26@26½c.

CHARLESTON, July 22.—Spirits turpentine firm at 23½c; sales — casks. Rosin firm; sales — barrels; A. B, C, D $1 15, E $1 20, F $1 30, G $1 35. H $1 45, I, K $1 55, M $1 65, N $1 75, W G $1 90; W W $2 00.

SAVANNAH, July 22.—Spirits turpentine opened firm at 24½c; sales 996 casks; closed firm at 24½c bid; receipts 1,975 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged, with sales of 4,595 barrels; closed firm, with sales of 1,855 barrels at following quotations: A. B, C, D $1 20, E $1 25, F $1 30, G $1 35, H $1 50, I $1 55, K $1 60, M $1 65, N $1 85, W G $2 05, W W $2 40.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The cotton market opened quiet but steady at an advance of one to four points, ruled easier with some irregularity, selling off five to seven points from the opening prices, reacted, and finally closing steady and unchanged to a point advance. Total sales futures 63,700 bales. The opening advance was due to surprisingly favorable cables in view of the decline which took place here yesterday. At the same time there were some misgivings as to the real condition of affairs in the cotton belt as the result of weather recently, but speculation failed to furnish any support and the market weakened, led by a decline in August. The market in the afternoon showed some stability from the large demand for spot cotton at this point, spot sales being limited only by the amount of cotton offered for sale. This and misgivings about the crop caused quite a sharp rally just before the close.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Evening.—Cotton firm; middling 7 15 16c.

Cotton futures market closed steady; sales 63,700 bales; Jan'y 7 05, Feb'y 7 09, March 7 13, April 7 39, May —, July 7 39, August 7 36, September 7 19, October 7 06, November 6 99, December 7 02.

Spot cotton closed firm; middling uplands 7 15-16c; middling gulf 8 3-16c; sales of 3,094 bales.

Cotton—net receipts — bales; gross 195 bales; exports to Great Britain — bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 218 bales; forwarded 196 bales; sales 3,094 bales; sales to spinners 1,094 bales; stock (actual) 62,488.

Total to-day—Net receipts 363 bales; exports to Great Britain — bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 218 bales; stock 116,063 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 1 518 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales; to France 1,165 bales; to the Continent 9,684 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 6,605,098 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,998,633 bales; exports to France 699 545 bales; exports to the Continent 2,182,378 bales; to the Channel 5,461 bales.

July 22.—Galveston, quiet at 7⅝; net receipts 110 bales; Norfolk, firm at 8⅛, net receipts 6 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 8¼, net receipts — bales; Boston, steady at 7 15-16, net receipts 26 bales; Wilmington, firm at 8, net receipts 55 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 8 3-16, net receipts 50 bales; Savannah, firm at 7⅝, net receipts 13 bales; New Orleans, quiet at 7⅝, net receipts 109 bales; Mobile, dull at 7⅝, net receipts — bales; Memphis, steady at 7 13-16, net receipts 28 bales; Augusta, firm at 8, net receipts 38 bales; Charleston, firm at 7⅝, net receipts — bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 22—Evening.—Flour steadily held but the trade refused to meet asking prices. Wheat—spot quiet; No. 1 Northern 89⅝c afloat; New York 87½c afloat; options opened weak under lower English cables, rallied at noon on strong Paris markets, but finally weakened again on liquidation and closed 1@1⅛c net lower; sales included No. 2 red July 85@86⅜c, closed 85½c; August closed 80⅜c; September 77½@79⅜c. Corn—spot quiet; No. 2 31⅝c at elevator and 32⅝c afloat; options opened easier on favorable crop news, but rallied later on covering, closing practically unchanged; July closed 31½c; September 31⅜@32c; closed 31⅞c; December 33⅜. Oats—spot quiet; No. 2 23; options quiet and a shade easier, closing ⅛c net lower; July closed 21½c. September closed 21⅞c. Lard dull; Western steam $4 35@4 40, nominal; September $4 40, nominal. Pork firm; family $9 25@10 50. Butter quiet; Western creamery 11@15c; factory 7@10½c; Elgins 15c; imitation creamery 9½@12½c; State dairy 10@14c; do. creamery 11@15c. Cheese quiet; State large colored 7¼@7⅝c; white 7¼@7⅝c; small white 7@7¼c; small colored 7¼@7⅝c; Western, part skims 4@5½c; full skims 2½@3. Eggs quiet; State and Pennsylvania 12½@13c; Western fresh 11½@12c. Tallow dull. Petroleum dull. Rice firm; domestic, fair to extra 4½c; Japan 4¼@4¾c. Molasses steady. Tomatoes, per carrier, Savannah and Charleston 75c@$1 00; Cabbage—Long Island, per 100, $2 50@3 50. Coffee—Spot Rio easy; mild quiet; sales 150 bags Maracaibo; 900 bags Bucaramanga; 600 bags Central American. Sugar—raw firm; fair refining 3⅛c; centrifugal 96 test 3⅝c; refined firm; mould A 4 5-16c; standard A 4⅜c; confectioner's A 4 13 16c; cut-loaf and crushed 5⅛; powdered 5 3-16; granulated 4 15-16c; cubes 5⅛c.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat steady; spot and month 82@82½c; August and September 79½@79⅜c; steamer No. 2 red 78¼@78⅜; Southern wheat by sample 80@83½; do on grade 80@83c. Corn easy; spot and month 31½c; August 30⅞@31½c; September 31½c; steamer mixed 27½@27⅝c; Southern white 32@33c; do yellow 33@34c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 white 26@26½c; No. 2 mixed 23@23½c.

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—4 P. M.—Cotton—Spot in fair demand and prices unchanged. American middling 4⅛d. Sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and including 9,500 American. Receipts 3,000 bales, none of which were American. Futures opened quiet with a moderate demand and closed quiet but steady at the advance. American middling (l m c): July 4 11-64@4 12-64d seller; July and August 4 10-64d buyer; August and September 4 5-64@4 6-64d buyer; September and October 3 62-64d buyer; October and November 3 56 64@3 57 64d buyer; November and December 3 54-64d buyer; December and January 3 53-64d seller; January and February 3 52 64@3 53-64d buyer; February and March 3 53 64d buyer; March and April 3 54-64d seller; April and May 3 54-64@3 55 64d buyer.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

CLEARED.

Br barque Edith Sheraton, 314 tons, Mitchell, San Domingo City, master, for J B Vicini & Co, of N Y.

Schr John C Cottingham, 217 tons, Thomas, New York, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Steamer Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

NEW YORK—Schr John C Cottingham—Cargo of lumber from Cape Fear Lumber Company; vessel by Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

FOREIGN.

SAN DOMINGO CITY—Barque Edith Sheraton—137,879 feet pitch pine, valued at $1,868 79; vessel and cargo by master, for J B Vicini & Co.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., July 23, 1897.

SCHOONERS.

Cora C Meader, 327 tons, Meader, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Roger Moore, 277 tons, Miller, Jas T Riley & Co.

Chas C Lister, 267 tons, Robinson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Nord America (Ital), 558 tons, Capero, Jas T Riley & Co.

Hans (Swed), 680 tons Lenander, Heide & Co.

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Prices Uniform to All Comers.

Hearse Exclusive for Whites $5.00. Carriage for funeral, $2.50. Hearse for White and Colored, $4.00. Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.50. Horse and Surry one hour, $1 00; afternoon $3.00. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.50. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon, $1.50. Furniture Wagon with careful attention, $1.00 per load.

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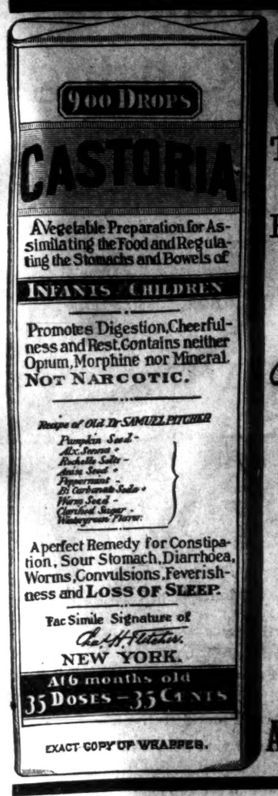
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.



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—OF—

Chas. H. Fletcher.

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THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Faithful.

In Mrs. Moulton's "Lazy Tours" is an amusing incident typical of the too literal German handmaiden. These madchen are honest as the day and absolutely faithful, but they are of a placid stupidity which it would be hard to match.

I was about to leave Carlsbad, and therefore rules were somewhat relaxed for me; but, as I had a slight headache last night I thought I would take a little longer rest in the morning.

"Teresa," I said, 'I don't want to get up at half past 6 tomorrow. Don't call me. Order a warm bath for me at 8 o'clock and call me then."

"Yes, madam, at 8 o'clock." She departed, and as she went out of the door I called, "Not until 8, Teresa!"

She vanished with a final, "Yes, madam."

I read late; I was to have a good long sleep in the morning. Had morning come when my door opened? It was so dark I could hardly see Teresa.

"Is is 8 o'clock, Teresa?"

"Oh, no, madam; it is half past 6."

"But I told you not to call me until 8 o'clock."

"But I don't call madam!" And such a hurt look came into her eyes. "I only bring the hot water that madam has said is always to come at half past 6!"

A Sportsman's Gun Rack.

Sportsmen have their trophies mounted in all sorts of fashions. One way of using a deer's feet is to have them mounted for a gun rack. The back is of oak or some other fine wood, in which the deer's feet are secured, projecting horizontally for the gun to rest upon and with the hoofs turned up, so that the gun cannot slip off. Sometimes such gun racks are made with a simple pair of feet for one gun; sometimes to hold two guns, and the deer's horns are mounted above, as a support for fishing rods.—New York Sun.

DANGER! Few appreciate the Danger to which the Expectant Mother is exposed and the foreboding with which she looks forward to the hour of woman's severest trial.

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so assists Nature that the change goes forward in an easy manner, without the violent protest of Nausea, Headache, etc. Gloomy forebodings yield to hopeful anticipations, she passes through the ordeal quickly and with little pain, is left strong to joyously perform the high and holy duties now devolved upon her, and the time of recovery shortened.

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CHANGING DAYS.

Soon the days that hide behind
The little bedroom window blind,
They that come and peep within,
Eyes from dreamy sleep to win,
Soon they'll bear a different face,
Soon they'll wear another grace.
We shall greet them open eyed,
Though behind white hills they hide.
We shall find them gone away,
Oh, so early, while we play.
But just now, "betwixt, between,"
Grass grows yellow, grass grows green.
Days are short or days are long
As the cloud flocks closer throng
Or the gray cloud curtains rise,
Showing sunsets to our eyes,
Sunset clouds and lights that lie
Trailing in the western sky,
While at dusk the wind, grown bold,
Plucks the loosened leaves of gold.
—Rudolph F. Bunner in St. Nicholas.

THE BANK MYSTERY.

"I've come, judge, to ask if you'll let me tell you what no one on earth don't know but me—'bout that bank mystery.

"Yes, thank you, I will sit down. A fire feels good on a night like this. 'Tain't often such as I have a chance at this kind of comfort and luxury.

"What do I know about the bank mystery? Land sakes, judge, time they opened the bank that day ten years ago and found the bank vault broke into and the safe blowed up and not a dollar gone I could have told it all. The people of Tiverton ain't done talking and wondering 'bout it yet, and there ain't never been no one living as could tell what it all meant but me.

"I brought some papers—here they are, judge—where it's all written down, and I can swear to it if you like. I don't want them never used, though, unless I die and something comes up as would make it best for my family to know, though there's things in it I'd ruther die than have 'em know. If it's all the same to you, judge, I'd like to tell it to you. Seems like I'd get rid of a load and would be happier and die easier feeling I'd spoken it all out to one living human.

"You'll be glad to listen? That's good of you. I knowed you was a kind man and a just one. That's why I come to you.

"No, thank you, I don't smoke. I put all that money away for my wife and children.

"Do you hear that storm? Outside seems like all the evil powers was let loose. You can't judge 'bout it here. It comes kind of muffledlike through those thick curtains, and it don't shake this great house as it does some.

"It's this kind of night as makes men huddle together, judge, and plan how to get rich and have fine things such as the likes of you. I've been through it all, I know. I've felt as if I had as good a right to 'em as any one, and I was bound to have 'em too. I warn't brought up to no trade nor nothing, and fair means seeming to fail I took to the other.

"Yes, judge, I started out in life a thief and a robber. I prospered fairly in a small way, and no one didn't catch up with me for some time. Then I joined a gang in for anything. Lord, but it was fascinating! It was like drink. I couldn't give it up, and I couldn't get enough of it. I was in prison and out then, the old story, till I married and begun to have little ones.

"Then, Lord knows what helped me—something did—and for the sake of my wife and children I broke loose from everything and came here, where no one didn't know me, to start over again. I had some money and opened the restaurant just opposite the bank.

"Long as I didn't read the papers I got on well. But let me see them, and I'd hunt through 'em for the robberies, and I'd be crazy for awhile, aching to be in it all again. Seeing 'bout my old pals getting in trouble didn't make no difference.

"Time came, though, when I begun to enjoy life differently and to feel myself more respectable. The love for the old life begun to go till I could read about it without getting all fired up. I thought then I was all right.

"Then they come here, part of the gang I'd belonged to. First I knowed of it was seeing 'em in the restaurant. I s'picioned they weren't here for no good, and it most took my breath away. They knowed me quick enough, too, and nothing wouldn't do but I must join 'em. I was the very man they wanted. I could help 'em, and I was bound to 'em. 'Twas the biggest thing they'd undertaken yet—the bank. They'd come on to examine the situation, knowing that Mr. Durkee, the new mill owner, would make a big payment soon and the money for it would be in the bank here. If there warn't anything else, that would be a big haul—a haul worth having—and me being here decided 'em.

"I do think the devil brought all his friends and relations with him that night to tempt me. I forgot how to go to sleep and just couldn't stay in bed. I wonder I warn't in tatters by morning with the devil tugging at me as he did and trying to keep me out of the room where my sleeping children lay.

"Lord, it makes me creep and perspire all over now to think of it.

"You see, them bank people come over to my place for lunch best part of the time, and they all knowed my little people, and the mill people knowed 'em too. My oldest boy worked in the mill, and they'd been as kind as could be when he's sick. Christmas time they's good to him, too, and there warn't a bank officer but had remembered my little people, even to the watchman. Seemed like robbing my own people somehow. I'm bound not to inform on the gang, and they's bound to rob the bank, but I nursed 'em in my heart for coming just when I was getting rid of the old life for good and all. 'Twas awful!

"Well, judge, you know how them rooms over the bank was rented to start a new daily paper. I made 'em swear solemn as my name warn't to appear nowhere. I'd plan it all out and give 'em points and be on hand at the last, but I had to be cautious.

"They found out when the money was to be paid and 'greed on the night before for the robbery. I had it all mapped out for 'em where and how they was to loosen up the boards of the floor in their room above, so we could break through and lower ourselves into the vault when the time come. Then, you see, we'd only have the safe to get into and the great iron door between us and the watchman.

"Everything was ready, and we was pretty sure the money was paid.

"Do you hear that storm now, judge? 'Twas like that ten years ago tonight, dark as Egypt, with the rain and wind a perfect hurricane, a terrible night, the kind of night for any sort of crime. The men chuckled to themselves. 'Twas a fortune sure this time, and they'd all be on the way to comfort and safety before day. I ain't never seen 'em so excited. Nothing hadn't gone wrong, and nothing couldn't now.

"We had sentinels stationed round to give the alarm, but there warn't much danger on a night like that.

"We had planned so as to have the door of the safe ready to blow open when the watchman went down to the cellar to see to his fires. I knowed the time of night he did so, seeing him often from my house across the way through the window of the bank. But to make sure we stationed a man where he could give the signal at the proper time. With the watchman down stairs and we shut in that vault, with solid masonry below us, 'twarn't in the range of possibilities for no human to hear us.

"'Twas planned that when we broke through the ceiling me and one of the others was to go down first with the lanterns and tools and get the door ready for Jim Groogan, the leader of the gang, to come down and use the dynamite and be on hand to take out the money.

"Lord, but it was just the night for such a piece of work, and after I had examined to see if all was safe, knowing the dangers better than the others, we broke through the floor and lowered the ladder, and there we was right in the vault. 'Twas well for me I'd his it right, for my life warn't worth much if any of my planning failed to work.

"Tom Doolan in a hurry went down first, and when I was half way down he started back, saying in a hoarse kind of whisper:

"'Who called me?'

"'No one, you fool,' said Jim.

"'Then,' he said, and he ran past me on the ladder, 'some one is down there. Twicst I heard some one say, "Go back, go back."'

"'We'll gag him,' said Jim. And me and him went down and turned our lanterns round, looking everywhere, but there warn't no one there.

"'What's the matter with the fool?' growled Jim and went back and tried to send him down again, but he just would not go; so Jim cursed him and come himself, and he and me begun to get the safe door ready to blow up.

"That's a thing as takes time and care, judge, but we went at it with a will and never a word. It was so still you could almost hear your heart beat, when all of a sudden come a smothered cry like a woman's. We stopped work and looked at each other, Jim's face white and scared.

"'Lord, what was that?' he said.

"'I often hears 'em on the street like that,' said I.

"'That warn't on the street. It sounded close by,' said Jim. 'We couldn't hear nothing outside in this place.'

"'Nonsense,' said I. 'Don't you make a fool of yourself, too, and spoil all.' And I went to work again.

"I could see how his hand trembled for awhile and then got steady again.

"'That must have come through the room up stairs,' he said presently. 'Queer, though; it sounded so close.'

"Then we worked on, and there warn't nothing more to be heard. Rest of the gang might all have been dead men for all the sound they made, and we didn't say nothing, and so the night went on.

"At last we had it all ready and were only waiting for the signal to blow it up and then—money enough to make us all rich. 'Tain't such as you can realize the excitement and the strain of such a moment. To know it's all there ready and then to have to wait, it's easier walking over redhot coals. It's all right to go on and work, but to stay still and only breathe and listen gives a man the shivers.

"Presently Jim caught my arm.

"'Say, I thought I heard voices. Did you?' he whispered.

"'The men up stairs,' I said.

"'Sounded down here. Have your pistol ready.'

"I took my lantern and went round the vault again carefully and then held it up to examine the walls. Then I shook my head. There warn't no way we could hear no one.

"'It's the queerest place I ever was in,' said Jim, 'and, by Jove, I'll be glad when we are out of it. Why don't that signal come? Suppose there's any hitch? I swear I hear voices again.'

"Just then come the signal, and Jim begun to apply the dynamite, but his hands trembled so and his eyes looked so wild and excited his own wife wouldn't know him.

"'The money, the money!' he whispered. 'We must have it now.'

"We got out of the way just in time, and then out came the door.

"'The inside door, quick,' said Jim, but the explosion had made that fall inside, and we just could lift it out.

"'Have the bag ready,' said Jim as he leaned forward to haul out the great piles of bank notes and silver we could see by the light of the lanterns.

"'Hands off or you are a dead man!'

"It was a voice that would most have waked the dead. I dropped my bag, and Jim drew back his hand, caught hold of me with a grip like iron, and we begun to go slowly back to the ladder.

"'The combination is all right; we have them now; they can't escape us.'

"We were half up the ladder when we heard the click, click, of the lock, and as we drew the ladder after us we could hear the rasping of the hinges of the iron door.

"'Fly, fly for your lives! We are discovered!' said Jim as he went round to warn the men. And in the darkness and the wind and the rain they went away, and I ain't never seen one of 'em since. I heard, though, as when they found there warn't no one there and the bank people didn't know nothing 'bout it till the next morning they just believed as the bank was haunted, sure.

"Do I know what it was, judge? There ain't no one else as does know, that's sure. 'Tain't much, after all.

"You see, playing round with the little ones I found as I could make 'em hear all kinds of noises anywhere I wanted and people crying and laughing. It was fun fur them, and I often done it—ventriloquizing, I believe you call it. But that night's the last time. You see, none of the gang didn't know 'bout that, and I don't keer ever to have 'em know it now. It saved the bank without my informing, and that's all I care for.

"Oh, no, judge, the bank don't owe me nothing. You'll take care of the papers? Thank you. I'm obliged to you for listening too. It kind of makes me feel easier.

"No, no, thank you, I won't stay and take no more of your time. Don't get up. I can find my way out.

"What's that you say, judge? You honor and respect me—me? And the bank—land, judge, 'twarn't me; 'twas my wife and children saved the bank, and I'm proud of 'em—proud of 'em, judge. Good night."—Philadelphia Times.

Corsair Who Became an Archbishop.

Years ago a young man entered Oxford college, England, applying himself to the study of theology. Suddenly he disappeared and was not seen again for several years, when he returned again to the college. He graduated with the highest honors, entered the church and rose to the dignity of an archbishop of York. Many were the speculations concerning his mysterious disappearance. It is told that coincident with his departure a daring corsair appeared in the Mediterranean, who waylaid the ships of all nations and succeeded in a few years in piling up an immense amount of treasure on a desert island which he made his headquarters. Here he remained with his followers, leaving them at intervals for the company of a woman who was the partner of his wild life. One day she died, and immediately the treasure was divided and the pirates dispersed. Shortly afterward the young man made his reappearance at Oxford as a student.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

She Meant the Poet.

An English writer suggests that Scottish pronunciation is misleading. "Do you like buns?" asked the governess. "Yes," said he, "if they are made with sultana raisins and not currants." Whereupon she blushed and explained that she meant the poet, "Bu'ns."

BIDDY'S WAGER.

The owners of the O. K. ranch worked their men early and late throughout the summer, but in the winter months the whole duty of man was comprised in riding the pastures and waiting for spring. A man good enough or lucky enough to be retained through the winter was on velvet. Of ten men usually kept through, two were sufficient to ride the pastures and keep the fences in repair, and eight could wait for spring.

There were other avocations, such as learning to fiddle. Rime Jenks worked at that for years. The third season I asked him if he could yet play any tunes. "Not yet," said he hopefully. "But I can start a few."

There was always some card playing, there was some reading, and an occasional trip to town. The youngsters did considerable letter writing to correspondents secured through a matrimonial paper known on the range as The Glazard and Fist. These various industries were ad libitum. The one occupation which never palls on the cowboy who has worked hard all summer and whose pay is going right on through stormy weather is waiting for spring.

The O. K. ranch lay in a narrow and fertile valley, and about this time the encroachment of actual settlers began to perplex the owners and annoy the men. In one season a great part of the valley had been pre-empted, and where last year was an unlimited open water front, with not a house in sight, it had become dotted with settlers' cabins and notices to keep off the grass. Only eight miles below the ranch, in a bend of the river where we had many a time held a bunch of cattle while cutting out, a schoolhouse had been built. When settlers come to stay, the big cattle herds have to move on. Schoolhouses are pretty good evidences of permanent settlement.

This one opened for the first term in charge of a teacher imported for the position from the States, and every man on the ranch rode around that way to inspect the fences. A bright eyed, fresh faced girl is a pleasant sight to a man, whether he be afoot or on horseback, and as she stood in the door, with a look of curiosity as to what manner of men were these tropping by, any man in the company would have given his boots for the right to doff his hat and say "Good morning."

After we had passed by Robert raised the question whether he, as the old man of the party, should not have done so. "I don't think," he said, "that we showed proper respect to the young lady to all go by a-looking out of the corner of our eye and nary man saying a word."

The boys laughed, but Robert was serious.

Then Biddy offered him a wager. "I'll bet you that I get a letter from that girl before you do."

"Biddy, you're a fool," said Robert. "That's a sensible girl, and you been so loosed with them correspondents in The Gizzard and Fist you don't know enough to know you'll never get a letter from a sensible girl. I'll take your bet, and if you don't get your letter in one month you got to do my work all winter."

"Done," said Biddy.

On reflection Biddy would not have offered such a wager. The beauty of Biddy's character was that his second thoughts came so long after his first thoughts that there was time for much action between. In the matter of this bet he took action at once by writing under an assumed name to the teacher about three of his children residing in another county and asking on what terms they would be received into her school. In due time his letter was answered by the trustee to whom it had been referred. He next wrote Miss Bell, saying he understood she wished to buy a saddle horse and might he bring one for inspection. No answer to this. Finally he tried what he could do at shorter range. He secured an introduction to the lady, met her several times, and presently his second thoughts began to stir. What seemed to him easy enough on the day he rode by the schoolhouse was now impossible. He did not see how he could have become involved in such an attempt. He heartily scorned himself. Riding home in this mood, which he fancied showed rather fine feeling, but which really arose from conscious failure, Biddy looked up Robert to acknowledge himself beaten, but Robert was off to town and did not show up again until after Christmas.

Robert, who had ridden by the schoolhouse many times since the term began, had happened to read a newspaper item about a custom in some foreign land of sending gifts to the most beautiful lady. I suppose it was a fairy tale, for there never has been in any place any one most beautiful lady, but it struck Robert as an eminently proper custom. He cut the item out. He rode by the schoolhouse once again to confirm his judgment. He made his dispositions accordingly.

One morning the young teacher was surprised to find at her door Robert's best horse, with saddle and bridle, and a note saying that Robert sent them on the authority of the inclosed newspaper slip; that he really could use the horse no longer—too old—and would she do him the favor to take the old swaybnck off his hands?

Miss Bell, who was learning to use a typewriter, sat down to the machine and wrote a note of thanks, declining the horse as a gift, but accepting the use of him for the winter, and assuring Mr. Robert that she was not the lady referred to in the story.

Two days later Robert brought this letter into the messhouse while the boys were at supper.

"I've beat you," said he to Biddy. "I didn't want no letter, and I didn't expect none. But here it is, and she thinks I can't read writing. It's printed."

"Why, that thing," said Scotty, "is no letter. That's a circular. She sends them out to every fellow who gives her a horse."

"That's straight," said another. "I hear she has a whole band of saddle horses down in Johnson's pasture."

"Boys, shut up," said Robert gently. "I'll leave it to the foreman whether I win."

The foreman decided that a printed communication is not a letter, and that as Biddy had received no letter both had lost the wager.

That night the boys considered the matter over their pipes and rendered the unanimous opinion that betting is immoral when you lose, and that Robert and Biddy, having both lost, should ride the pastures all winter while the rest of us waited for spring.—G. B. Dunham in Argonaut.

Weighing Living Fish.

A visitor at the New York aquarium who had wondered how they managed to get the weight of a live fish accurately learned that that was really a very simple thing to do. The fish is put into a pail of water, which is weighed with the fish in it. Then the fish is taken out and pail and water are weighed without it.

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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT May 30, 1897

WESTWARD.

	No. 41.	No. 403.
Leave Wilmington	*6 20 p m	.....
Leave Lumberton	8 20 p m	.....
Leave Maxton	8 13 p m	.....
Leave Laurinburg	8 58 p m	.....
Arrive Hamlet	9 30 p m	.....
Leave Hamlet	7 13 p m	*6 10pm
Leave Rockingham	7 30 p m	6 26pm
Leave Wadesboro	8 11 p m	6 56pm
Leave Marshville	8 40 p m	8 24pm
Arrive Monroe	9 14 p m	8 56pm
Leave Monroe	9 26 p m	7 00pm
Arrive Charlotte	10 35 p m	8 30pm
Arrive Mt. Holly	.....	8 20pm
Arrive Lincolnton	.....	10 20pm
Arrive Shelby	.....	11 10pm
Arrive Ellenboro	.....	11 55pm
Arrive Rutherfordton	.....	12 20pm

*6 40 a m Leave..... Hamlet..... Arrive 6 20pm
10 00 a m Arrive..... Cheraw..... Leave *6 00pm

EASTWARD.

	No. 38	No. 402.
Leave Rutherfordton	.....	*4 55pm
Leave Ellenboro	.....	5 10pm
Leave Shelby	.....	5 55pm
Leave Lincolnton	.....	6 30pm
Leave Mt. Holly	.....	7 20pm
Leave Charlotte	*3 15 am	8 25pm
Arrive Monroe	5 35 am	9 10pm
Leave Monroe	6 05 am	9 40pm
Leave Marshville	6 26 am	.....
Leave Wadesboro	*7 01 am	10 41pm
Leave Rockingham	*7 45 am	11 06pm
Arrive Hamlet	*8 35 am	11 50pm
Leave Hamlet	9 07 am	.....
Leave Laurinburg	9 46 am	.....
Leave Maxton	9 58 am	.....
Leave Lumberton	10 33 am	.....
Arrive Wilmington	12 05 pm	.....

NORTHWARD.

Leave Hamlet	*6 15 am	*11 20pm
Arrive Raleigh	11 30 am	3 15am
Arrive Portsmouth	5 50 pm	7 35am
Arrive Richmond	*3 50 pm	*6 15am
Arrive Washington	11 10 pm	12 37pm
Arrive New York	5 55 am	6 32pm

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Monroe	*6 48am	*9 25pm
Arrive Abbeville	11 05am	1 46am
Arrive Athens	1 15pm	3 46am
Arrive Atlanta (Central Times)	2 50pm	5 30am

* Daily. † Daily, except Sunday.

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General Offices, Portsmouth, Va.
feb 17 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y

Schedule in Effect May 30th, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE WILMINGTON.

12.15 P. M., Daily. Arrives Fayetteville 3.35 p. m., Sanford 5.02 p. m., Ore Hill 5.58 p. m., Greensboro 7.25 p. m., Walnut Cove 9.03 p. m., Mt. Airy 11.00 p. m. Connects with Southern Railway at Greensboro, arriving Salisbury 8.50 p. m. Asheville 12.12 a. m., Knoxville 6.00 a. m., Chattanooga 7.40 a. m., Nashville 1.35 p. m., Charlotte 10.00 p. m., Atlanta 6.10 a. m., Danville 12.00 night, Lynchburg 1.58 a. m., Charlottesville 3.35 a. m., Washington 6.42 a. m., Baltimore 8.00 a. m., Philadelphia 10.15 a. m., New York 12.43 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE WILMINGTON.

4.30 P. M., Daily, from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Charlottesville, Lynchburg, Danville, Mt. Airy, Walnut Cove, Greensboro, Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Asheville, Salisbury, Atlanta, Charlotte and all points North, South and West.

LOCAL FREIGHT TRAIN NO. 8.

Leaves Wilmington 6 05 p. m., arrives Fayetteville 11.30 p. m. Passenger coach attached to this train.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
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New York, Wilmington, N. C AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

New York for Wilmington

CROATAN,	Saturday,	July 24
PAWNEE,	Saturday,	July 31

Wilmington for New York.

PAWNEE,	Saturday,	July 24
CROATAN,	Saturday,	July 31

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN,	Tuesday,	July 27
PAWNEE,	Tuesday,	Aug. 3

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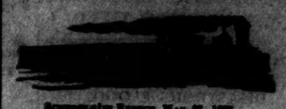

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 27, 1897.

Eastern time from Wilmington—Washington.

DAILY 9.00 A M — No. 66—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.40 a m, Warsaw 10.58 a m, Goldsboro 11.30 a m, Wilson 12.46 p m, Rocky Mount 1.30 p m, Tarboro 2.30 p m, Weldon 3.30 p m, Petersburg 5.54 p m, Richmond 8.00 p m, Norfolk 6.00 p m, Washington 12.10 p m, Baltimore 12.38 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.38 a m, †Boston 8.00 p m.

DAILY 7.15 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.56 p m, Warsaw 9.10 p m, Goldsboro 10.10 p m, Wilson 11.06 p m, †Tarboro 6.45 a m, Rocky Mount 11.57 p m, Weldon 1.04 a m, †Norfolk 10.30 a m, Petersburg 2.34 a m, Richmond 4.30 a m, Washington 7.41 a m, Baltimore 9.05 a m, Philadelphia 11.05 a m, New York 2.08 p m, Boston 6.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 2.40 P M — No. 65—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.56 p m, Chadbourn 5.30 p m, Marion 6.40 p m, Florence 7.35 p m, Sumter 8.48 p m, Columbia 10.05 p m, Denmark 6.56 a m, Augusta 9.10 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.30 p m, Savannah 12.30 a m, Jacksonville 7.30 a m, St. Augustine 10.30 a m, Tampa 6.45 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 2.45 P M — No. 48—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.00 p m, *New York 6.30 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.30 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 8

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1897

DISASTROUS FLOOD.

Cloud-Burst at Youngstown, Ohio—Many People Drowned—Damage to Property Enormous.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, July 23.—At 7 o'clock to night a terrific cloud-burst struck this town, flooding the entire valley and causing great damage to property, both in the city and along the railway lines. Many people are supposed to be drowned. The entire country east and west for twenty miles was flooded and the damage will be enormous, the railroads being the heaviest losers.

The Erie railroad west of Warren fourteen miles and north of Sharon for the same distance was entirely flooded out and orders were issued to discontinue all trains. Many residences here were flooded and the occupants were taken out by the police and fire departments.

The Mahoning valley electric lines were flooded out, and all the bridges washed away. The Catholic church at Niles was struck by lightning at the same hour and nearly destroyed by fire, while business houses and manufacturing concerns were flooded out. Henry Myers, a tailor, while standing at his residence on Hill street, was struck by lightning and killed instantly. He leaves a family. The excursion trains which left here this morning for Lake Erie are all side-tracked thirty miles out and will probably not reach the city to-night. On every railroad leading into the city comes reports of extensive washouts and bridges swept away, and railroad men say the loss will be the heaviest they have ever known.

At 10.30 o'clock to-night came the first tangible information of the damage done by the storm. Along Crab Creek, running into the city in the northeast along the Erie and Lake Shore Railroads and emptying into the Mahoning river, near the lake shore depot, a cloud-burst occurred about ten miles out. The water did not begin to rise until after 9 o'clock. At about 10 o'clock the water came down the valley into the city and formed into a flood, sweeping everything that was not fastened down before it. The bed of the creek was not more than twenty feet wide and the flood spread out to a width of about 2,000 feet. It rose quickly and in less than thirty minutes the water was up to the second story of all the dwelling houses in the flooded district and was still rising. It is a certainty at 11 o'clock that none of the people escaped from the houses. The whole district was in darkness except one small place where a lone electric light shone. Firemen, police and others were on hand quickly, but were powerless to rescue anybody, as not a boat of any kind was to be had in that portion of the city. The cries of the people in the houses were heart-rending to those who stood at the water's edge and were forced to retreat slowly on account of the gradually rising water. It is almost certain that many people were drowned. One whole family were heard crying for help from up-stairs windows when suddenly there was a grinding noise as if the house was being moved from its foundation and soon the cries from that place ceased.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Capt. Craighill's Report on Work Done in North Carolina During the Past Year—Improvements at Wilmington.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Several river and harbor improvement projects in North Carolina have, during the past year, been under the supervision of Capt. W. E. Craighill, who has just made a report to the War Department:

The dredging on Roval shoal, Ocracoke inlet, North Carolina, says the report, was completed in October and similar operations were begun at Beacon shoal, being finished in January. The first named improvement is in good condition, but the other is shoaling. Fishing creek was cleared of snags and similar obstructions as were also Pamlico and Tar rivers. Shoals at the mouth of Contentnea creek were dredged and snags removed from the stream. The Neuse river was snagged from near Goldsboro to Newbern, jetties were constructed at Pitch Kettle and at Beacon's Old Field, and others commenced a. Maple, Cypress and Wing Dam Crossingt Freight carried on the river during the year amounted to 207,093 tons, a gain of 19,067 over last year.

Work at Beaufort harbor during the year was confined to maintenance of the works previously constructed. The depth of the bar is reported to be 10½ feet at low water. There was a gain of 8,984 in the tonnage at this point during the year.

The inland waterway between Beaufort harbor and New river was dredged, 11,041 yards of material being removed. There is an available balance of $1,000 for continuing work at this place.

Work on the Northeast river was confined to snagging.

The Black river was also snagged and a shoal at Hawes' narrows improved.

Several shoals in the Cape Fear river above Wilmington were improved by regulating works of pile and brush. The river was also snagged. Improvements on this rivet at and below Wilmington consisted in extending and repairing the retaining dyke at Snow's marsh, repairing New Inlet dam, and in operating the suction dredge. The material removed at the shoals near the mouth of the river amounted to 468,178 cubic yards. The merchandise carried on the river during the year amounted to 678,208 tons, a gain of 58,154 tons over last year. Cotton loaded at Wilmington amounted to 103,527,168 pounds.

KENTUCKY HANGING.

An All-Around Bad Man Strung Up by Citizens Near Madisonville.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.—A special from Madisonville, Ky., to the *Evening Post* says: "The body of Ephraim Brinkley, who lives several miles from this city, was found dangling from a limb near his home this morning. He had been lynched during the early morning by a mob of about forty citizens, who determined to put an end to his existence on general principles. Several weeks ago Thomas Croulilias a well-to-do citizen of the neighborhood, was assassinated. Brinkley was suspected on account of his evil reputation, but no evidence could be found to connect him with the crime. It is supposed that because of his general bad character and to prevent a recurrence of such killings as that of Croulilias, Brinkley was lynched.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

CONTINUATION OF DEBATE ON THE TARIFF CONFERENCE REPORT.

Unfavorable Report by the Committee on Tillman's Sugar Trust Investigation Resolution—Senator Allison Failed in an Attempt to Have a Time Fixed for a Vote on the Tariff.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Senator Jones, of Nevada, chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses, to-day submitted to the Senate the report of that committee on the resolution introduced by Senator Tillman for investigation of the charges of speculating in sugar stocks, etc. The report takes a strong position against ordering the investigation, and is a very exhaustive review of the procedure of the Senate in the past in such matters.

The report takes the position that aside from the names of the newspaper men themselves, only the name of Senator Smith, of New Jersey, is mentioned in the newspapers making the charges on which the resolution was based. The position is taken that the newspaper men do not count, "inasmuch as those gentlemen do not profess to write from knowledge, and usually, if not always, decline to disclose the sources of their information."

With reference to Senator Smith, the report says: "Here is a newspaper charge made against a Senator of the United States without an averment of personal knowledge on the part of the writer and without the slightest particle of evidence to sustain it—not even as much as would warrant a justice of the peace in summoning witnesses to determine the truth of a complaint by one citizen against another with reference to the most trifling incident of everyday life."

The report takes the position that the distinct assertions of Senators are not outweighed by newspaper attacks instigated by men "willing to make statements to newspaper correspondents with a view to publication, and then, like assassins who use the stiletto in the dark, skulk behind those correspondents and refuse to permit their names to be made known, even for purposes of evidence."

The committee say with reference to the portion of the resolution which requires the re-opening of the inquiry of 1894, that no new evidence has been produced and that the proceedings in the courts "in the matter of certain contumacious witnesses do not show any probability of securing information beyond that already adduced."

With reference to the proposition that inquiry be made whether the Sugar Trust "has contributed to or controlled the election of a Senator in this body at any time," the committee expresses the opinion that "the time to investigate a subject of that character will be when some evidence is offered to show cause for the inquiry," and adds that "upon the election of a Senator his political or other opponents are sufficiently active and alert in their own interest or in the interest of their party to make known to the Senate any irregularity on cause for contest in his election. In so far as the American Sugar Refining Company may offend against the statutes of the United States, let it be dealt with according to law. We are not the apologists of that company or any other. The want of popularity of that company or any other can never of itself be held to be a ground for investigating the right of Senators to their seats. If it be our duty, upon our own initiative and without the slightest warrant from any known fact to investigate whether a corporation has contributed to or controlled the election of a Senator in this body at any time, why stop at one corporation? Why not prepare a list of all corporations in the United States, call upon the officers of each and examine into the question whether such corporations have in any wise contributed to or controlled the election of a Senator in this body at any time?"

In conclusion, the committee recommend that the resolution be indefinitely postponed, saying "it seems to your committee that the time has come when the Senate should practically declare by its action that it will not be accessory to attacks upon itself or its members from irresponsible sources. No investigation of any charge affecting the integrity of the Senate or its members should at any time be undertaken unless such charges be definite and specific and made by some known and responsible person not engaged professionally in sensational journalism."

Shortly before the Senate adjourned to-day, Senator Allison, in charge of the Tariff bill, made a strong effort to have a time fixed for the final vote on the Tariff conference report. Failing in this, Senator Allison gave notice that the session to-morrow would be protracted with a view to securing a vote. It was the first definite movement made thus far toward bringing the debate to a close. Senator Allison's first proposition was for a vote at 5 o'clock to-morrow, but this was objected to by Senator Pettus, of Alabama. Then he proposed a vote some time before adjournment to-morrow, which was objected to by Senator Morgan. The suggestion of Saturday at 1 o'clock met with like objection from Senator Morgan. The Alabama Senator explained his last objection by stating that he thought all debate on the report would be exhausted to-morrow, so that it was needless to make an agreement in advance. Finding that there was no disposition to reach an agreement, Senator Allison finally gave notice that hereafter, while the report was pending, the Senate would not adjourn at 5 o'clock without a yea and nay vote.

The debate on the report to day was participated in by Senators Chilton of Texas, Jones of Arkansas and Pettigrew of South Dakota, in opposition, while Mr. Aldrich took frequent occasion to defend the report against the criticism of these Senators.

The credentials of the new Senator from Tennessee, Thomas B. Turley, who succeeds the late Senator Harris, were presented by his colleague, Senator Bate, and the oath of office administered.

The House joint resolution was passed requesting the President to make investigation as to the exclusion of American tobacco from foreign countries under the regie contract system.

At 5 o'clock the Senate held an executive session and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

When the House met to-day, Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Republican, presented from the Committee on Ways and Means, a bill to authorize the President to suspend in part or in whole the discriminating duties imposed on the vessels of foreign countries which impose similar duties on our vessels. He explained that the existing Mexican laws imposed discriminating duties on vessels carrying lumber and general cargo, but exempted those carrying coal. As the President had no authority to suspend duties on vessels carrying coal, Cardiff and Wales now monopolize the coal trade of Mexico, which properly belonged to the coal mines of Alabama, Tennessee and Pennsylvania. This bill was designed to allow a partial suspension of duties. The passage of the bill was advocated by Messrs. Underwood of Alabama, Democrat; Wheeler of Alabama, Democrat; McMillin of Tennessee, Democrat, and Ridgeway of Kansas, Populist.

Then at 12.55 the House, on motion of Mr. Dingley, took a recess until to-morrow.

Representative C. W. Stone of Pennsylvania yesterday introduced in the House a bill to authorize the appointment of a monetary commission.

YUKON GOLD FIELDS.

EXODUS FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA TO THE PROMISED LAND.

Preparations in London for Organizing Companies—Suggestion That Americans Be Excluded from the Yukon Region.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 22.—A special to the *Times* from Nanaimo says: Many coal miners left here to-day for Victoria on their way to the Yukon. Some thirty of the best miners in the pits of the Vancouver Coal Company have thrown down their picks to prepare to leave for the promised land. On every corner, up street and down street, common conversation is the Yukon. Many are trying to raise money on property which cost them over $1,500 and have been unsuccessful, even to the amount of one-third of the original cost. Among those who will go are Thomas Keith, ex-member of Parliament, Alderman Arthur Wilson and about fifty others who will bid adieu to Nanaimo within the next three weeks. Every effort is being made in Victoria and other provincial cities to have Canadian customs officers sent up to collect duties on American goods. It is expected that officers will go up on the next steamer.

LONDON, July 22.—Sir Donald Alexander Smith, the Canadian High Commissioner in London, Eng., has been besieged for several days past by inquirers who desire to go to the Yukon mining districts. Most of the applicants for information are young men without money, who are employed on farms and in the factories. Would-be emigrants of this class are urged to remain at home, but hardy men with a capital of 100 pounds sterling, or more, are encouraged to leave for the gold fields.

Several solid London capitalists are interesting themselves in the mining territory and are making investigations with a view of organizing mining companies. Experts have been dispatched to inspect the region.

Regarding the suggested exclusion of Americans from the Yukon region, officials here say there is nothing in the treaties between Great Britain and the United States to prevent such action on the part of the British Government, but that as a matter of policy it is unlikely that the step will be taken.

Various steamship companies report that few persons have left England for the new gold fields thus far. This is probably due to monetary considerations.

OTTAWA, ONT., July 22.—The attention of the government has been called to the claims advanced in the United States press that the Yukon gold fields are in American territory. The ministers are reticent. It is learned, however, that the government regards the convention under which the boundary commission was appointed as being of the nature of a treaty, and that any act in contravention of that convention would be regarded as equivalent to the denunciation of the treaty.

The government regards the delination of boundary on the basis of the Mount St. Elias line as a scientific proposition, but admits that the ownership of some of the islands on the coast may be subject for argument.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—The Alaskan commercial company's steamer Bertha arrived from Unalaska to-day with 500 tons of concentrates from the Apollo mine at Unga and a bar of bullion from the same source, but brought no gold from the Klondyke region. Captain Hays, of that vessel, speaking of the Klondyke boom, said: "The fact that the new gold fields are 3,000 miles from St. Michael's and difficulties of transportation are innumerable, cannot be too forcibly impressed upon intending prospectors. The newspapers will be responsible for the loss of many lives and a great deal of suffering and hardship if they do not strongly advise the public that the river Yukon, now that the mountain torrents have ceased running, is very low, and consequently much of the five thousand tons of supplies now awaiting transportation cannot possibly be conveyed to their destination for some time.

SEATTLE, WASH., July 23.—At 3 37 o'clock this afternoon the North American Transportation Company's steamer Portland sailed from Seattle to St. Michael, Alaska, from which point her passengers will be transferred to the Yukon river steamers and carried to the famous Klondyke gold fields. There were 128 passengers, a few of whom were women. It can be stated almost positively that unless something unexpected happens the Portland's passengers will reach Dawson City, at the junction of Yukon and Klondyke rivers, without experiencing any hardships worth mentioning.

E. M. Culbertson, who went to the Klondyke last spring, has written home, saying: "We heard stories about the mines that will scarcely be believed. One claim washed out over $150,000 in one day, and others as high as $90,000 and $100,000. Some have had to clean up the boxes as high as three times a day, but this clean up does not represent the one day's work, but the wash for the whole winter.

"The bonanza claims of course are all taken up and the creeks where the rich finds have been made are taken clear up to the top of the mountains, but we hope to get hold of something that will satisfy us before long. The stories we heard in Seattle do not half tell the story of their richness, but they don't belong to us and the only thing we can do is to do the next best and try to find some more.

"Wages are $15 per day at the diggings, but they are trying to cut them down to $10."

NEGRO LYNCHED

For a Brutal Assault on a Little Child Near Macon, Ga.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MACON, GA., July 23.—A special to the *Telegraph* from Griffin, Ga., says: Oscar Williams, the negro who assaulted little Pearl Campbell, the six-year-old daughter of A. C. Campbell, in Henry county, Saturday afternoon, July 10th, was taken from the Central Railroad passenger train, en route from Macon to Atlanta, and lynched on the outskirts of the city at 7 o'clock this morning. The body was swung to a red oak limb and was literally torn to pieces with pistol, shot-gun and rifle bullets. When the work had been completed one of the men in the mob took an envelope from his pocket, tore off the back of it and wrote the following inscription, which was pinned to the dead man's shirt: "To the mayor of Pike, from Spaulding: This is the rebuke of the lynchers to Mayor Haguelly, of Barnesville, who called out the militia of that town to protect Williams a week ago."

THE TOBACCO TRUST.

Governor Black, of New York, Refuses to Order a Special Term of Court.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 23.—District Attorney Olcott to-day gave out correspondence between Governor Black and himself, in which Mr. Olcott asked for a special term of the Supreme Court—criminal branch—to try the Tobacco Trust. The directors of the American Tobacco Company were tried before Judge Fitzgerald in General Sessions Court last month, the jury standing ten for conviction and two for acquittal. Mr. Olcott desired to try the directors again this month, but Governor Black refused to give him the special term of court which he asked for.

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

Excitement Continues at Pittsburg—Operators Preparing for a Demonstration—Trouble Expected.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PITTSBURG, July 23.—Excitement was at fever heat in local coal miners' circles to-day. The operators were apparently preparing for any demonstration, and before nightfall they were convinced that matters had taken a serious turn.

Early in the morning about 500 miners from the Finleyville district marched on the Bunola mines on the river and succeeded in bringing the men at work out. Sheriff Lowry, of this county, has a force of deputies ready for duty at a moment's notice, and trouble is looked for at any time.

At Canonsburg it was reported that 1,000 men would march to the Cook mines to-night, and stay there until the diggers came out. Sheriff Clark, of Washington county, was on hand with a large number of deputies and trouble was expected if the strikers attempted to force the men to quit work.

The miners' leaders continue at work in an effort to get the miners in the Connellsville coke regions out, but the dispatches from Uniontown and Dunbar indicate that they are meeting with poor success.

WARM WIRELETS

E. N. Trull has been appointed postmaster at Celo, N. C.

Rev. Peter Havermans, the oldest Catholic priest in the United States, died yesterday in Troy, N. Y. He was born in the Province of Northbrant, Holland, March 27th, 1806.

The Turkish military authorities have ordered the surrender of the Volo-Larissa railway to the Greek railway officials within eight days. It is stated that the evacuation of Thessaly has already commenced.

The report from Riverton, Ala., that the negro who attempted to outrage, Mrs. S. L. Vaughan has been burned is untrue. The parties who captured him took him to Tuscumbia, Ala., where he was placed in jail.

At the sitting of the peace conference yesterday the strategic position proposed by the military attaches of the Powers was agreed upon, and the preliminaries of peace between Turkey and Greece were then discussed.

A dispatch from Copenhagen says that a carrier pigeon has been caught in the vicinity of Tromsoe island, near the North point of Norway, with the following stamped upon its wing: "North Pole Passed. Fifteenth".

President E. B Andrews, of Browe University, R I., has sent a letter to the faculty resigning his office, in response to a communication from the special committee appointed by the trustees and fellows in June, who at that time called him to account for his silver utterances.

POLITICAL PLATFORMS.

The First One Was Built by the Democratic Party In 1832.

No political party held a national convention prior to 1831 or adopted a platform of principles prior to 1832. Before these dates nominations were made by congressional caucuses and by the several legislatures.

The anti-Masonic party was the first to hold a national convention. This was convened in Baltimore Sept. 26, 1831. It named William Wirt for president, but adopted no platform. This example was followed by the Whigs, who met in December of the same year and put Henry Clay in nomination, but framed no declaration of principles.

It was not until the Democratic party met in convention, also in Baltimore, March 22, 1832, that the modern custom of stating the issues of the campaign was inaugurated. In those days politicians were brief. Here is the first national platform:

Resolved, That an adequate protection to American industry is indispensable to the prosperity of the country, and that an abandonment of the policy at this period would be attended with consequences ruinous to the best interests of the nation.

Resolved, That a uniform system of internal improvements sustained and supported by the general government is calculated to secure, in the highest degree, the harmony, the strength and permanency of the republic.

Resolved, That the indiscriminate removal of public officers for the mere difference of political opinion is a gross abuse of power, and that the doctrine lately boldly preached in the United States senate that to the victors belong the spoils of the vanquished is detrimental to the interests, corrupting to the morals and dangerous to the liberties of the country.

Here is the first platform of the historic opponents of the Democratic party. The Whigs adopted it in 1836, when they named Harrison and Granger:

Resolved, That in support of our cause we invite all citizens opposed to Martin Van Buren and the Baltimore nominees.

Resolved, That Martin Van Buren, by intriguing with the executive to obtain his influence to elect him to the presidency, has set an example dangerous to our freedom and corrupting to our free institutions.

Resolved, That the support we render to William H. Harrison is by no means given to him solely on account of his brilliant and successful services as leader of our armies during the last war, but that in him we view also the man of high intellect, the stern patriot, uncontaminated by the machinery of hackneyed politicians—a man of the school of Washington.

Resolved, That in Francis Granger we recognize one of our most distinguished fellow citizens, whose talents we admire and whose principles we sanction.

It will be noticed that the foregoing platform has more to say about the personalities of candidates than about issues or principles.

The Whig platform of 1844 embodied this concise declaration, which has not been exceeded in those qualities that go to make the model controversial document:

Resolved, That these principles may be summed up as comprising a well regulated national currency; a tariff for revenue to defray the necessary expenses of the government, and discriminating with special reference to the protection of the domestic labor of the country, the distribution of the proceeds from the sale of public lands, a single term for the presidency, a reform of executive usurpation and generally such an administration of the affairs of the country as shall impart to every branch of the public service the greatest practical efficiency, controlled by a well regulated and wise economy.

—New York Mail and Express.

A Bloodless Kill.

The other night an old sportsman was narrating his prowess.

"One of my friends said to me: 'A hare! Over with him! Two hares! Three!' I put up my gun, aimed once and fired. Aimed again and fired. Two hares dead."

"And what about the third?" asked a listener.

"The third ran right in front of me. I had no time to load again, but I aimed and drew the trigger—click! Nothing came out of it, of course, but the hare fell all the same. He was dead."

"What killed him then?"

"He died from fear. He had seen me take aim."—Pearson's Weekly.

WILL YOU GIVE UP all that health means to you? If not, look out for impure blood. Cure boils, pimples, humors and all scrofulous tendencies by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable and do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Rooms For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 5 cents per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 50 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Arrived to-day and for sale by L. Tate Bowden, No. 5 Princess street: 700 pounds Smoked Hams 250 pounds Shoulders, 100 pounds Sides. All a No. 1 N. C. smoked. Will have fine lot Onions and Potatoes next week. Call early and take your choice. jy 23 2t

Seven hundred yards Lawn received by rail yesterday. Summer Corsets at 43 cents. A big drive in Genl's Alpaca Coats. Good Lawns from 2½ to 10 cents per yard. J. J. Shepard, 15 Market street. jy 20 tf

For Sale—A consignment of 1,0'0 bushels damaged Corn at reasonable prices. James I. Metts. jy 15 tf

Go to M. C. Benson's, 5 South Water street, for N. C. Hams, fresh Mountain Butter. Consignments of country produce solicited. Beef Cattle and Mutton a specialty. jy 8 tf

H. E. Stone & Co. headquarters for anything in the Grocery line. One car load Water Ground Meal. One car load of each assorted Flour. Five hundred bales Timothy Hay. One car load Corn. 7 South Water street. je 20 tf

Bananas, Apples, Figs, Dates, Lemons, Oranges, Peanuts, Cakes and Crackers, Nuts, Candies of all kinds. These are some of the things I offer for sale. Prices sure to please. A. S. Winstead, 115 North Second street. je 97 tf

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover Hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 28. mar 13 tf

Hayden, F. B., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. ap21

Shoes for Everybody.

Shoes that fit.
Shoes that wear.
Shoes that give comfort.
Shoes that give satisfaction.

We need your trade, and invite your attention to our well selected stock. When in need of anything in Shoes call on yours truly and respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS,

Successors to H. C. Evans.

115 Princess Street. jy 18 tf

FOR SALE.
BUILDING LOTS IN DESIRABLE and healthy localities on Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Wilson, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Nun, Queen, Ann, Castle, Church, Market, Princess, Orange, Dock, Mulberry, Red Cross, Rankin, Wood, Bay, and Charlotte streets.
Money loaned to those wishing to build. Apply to JAMES WILSON, Office of D. O'Connor.

jy 4 tf

CAROLINA BEACH AND SOUTHPORT

SCHEDULE.

Leave for Southport at 9.30 a. m.
Leave for Carolina Beach at 6.00 and 9.30 a. m.; 3.00 and 5.15 p. m.
Leave Southport at 12.30 p. m.
Leave Beach at 7.00 a. m., 1.15, 3.45 and 6 p. m
Fare on 5.15 Boat to pier and return 15 cents.
Leave Sunday for Carolina Beach only at 10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m.
Leave Beach at 12.30 and 6 p. m.
The Yacht Undine connects with the 3 o'clock Boat at the Pier for Southport.
jy 7 tf

At the Unlucky Corner

A Small Lot Extra Fine

NORTH CAROLINA HAMS.

Come before they are all gone.

S. W. Sanders.

Telephone No. 109. jy 21 tf

TURNIP SEED,

Crop 1897,

JUST ARRIVED

ALL VARIETIES PLANTED IN THIS SECTION.

The Largest Stock and the Lowest Prices.

Write for quotations.

ROBERT R. BELLAMY,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

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LIVERPOOL SALT.

500 Bags 100 Size Salt.
215 " 125 " "
400 " 180 " "
250 " 280 " "
900 Pounds New Mullets.
140 Barrels Molasses.
100 Barrels Sugar.

W. B. COOPER,

jy 18 D&W tf Wilmington, N. C.

STOVES AND RANGES,

OIL STOVES,

Gasolene Stoves.

In fact anything you want for the kitchen.

I am adding the above line to my complete stock of

HARDWARE, TINWARE AND

Agricultural Implements

and will carry a line second to none in quality, at the very lowest prices.

Have secured the services of J. L. Breckenridge with special reference to this line, and can offer you the benefit of his several years experience.

My line includes the Richmond Stove Co.'s entire product.

Can furnish repairs for all kinds of Stoves

J. W. Murchison,

Orton Building.

je 24 tf

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Claremont Summer Resort,

HICKORY, N C.

The location is a noted health resort; chalybeate water; cool nights with mountain breeze; altitude 1300; elegant three-story brick building; twenty acre yard covered with native forest trees; a delightful resort with pure mountain air and water. Rates reasonable. Write for particulars.

S. P. HATTON, Proprietor.

je 20 26t

A Palace in the Mountains.

"For beauty of architecture and elegance of equipment 'The Alleghany,' at Goshen Bridge, Va., has not a rival among the summer resort hotels of America. Located in the heart of the Alleganies, where the climate is always cool and invigorating, amidst scenery of wondrous beauty, its advantages as a summer home are unequaled."

Sulphur, Alum and Chalybeate Waters.

je 12 2m J. C. S. TIMBERLAKE.

The Seashore Hotel

OCEAN VIEW BEACH,

IS OPEN

FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

Fronts on the broad Atlantic and is without a superior. Newly equipped and furnished. Wide verandas encircling it. Excellent bathing facilities. Yachts for fishing and sailing. Write for particulars to

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je 25 D&W tf

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jy 16 2m

The State Normal and Industrial College

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jy 13 tf

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47 TEACHERS, 413 STUDENTS, (SUMMER School 138), total 549, Board $8.00 a month, three Brief Courses, three Full Courses, Law and Medical Schools and School of Pharmacy. Graduate Courses open to Women. Summer School for Teachers. Scholarships and Loans for the Needy.

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Thorough academic, scientific and technical courses. Experienced Specialists in every department.

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je 19 2m

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Containing a general business and street directory.

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We Make a Specialty of All Kinds of

TIN AND COPPER STENCILS

—FOR—

Marking Cotton,
Tacking Cases,
Barrels, &c.

OWEN F. LOVE & CO

jy 23 tf

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Do not fail to call and select a Stove for your own use. It will be a boon to your household. A postal card to any of above firms will bring a representative to your home to explain the Stove and its use. july 21 tf

$5,000 WORTH OF CARPETS!

Purchased Before the Rise.

We Have Them Now and Will Sell at Last Year's Prices.

We will give you the opportunity during July and August.

If you take advantage of the above offer we can save you from 10 to 15 cents on every yard Carpeting you buy.

We have about 200 FLANNEL SHIRTS and DRAWERS for Men. We will offer them at a discount of 10 per cent. during the months of July and August

The "Tariff" means an advance on Wool goods of all kinds. Don't you think it will pay you to purchase what you want and lay them aside until winter? 10 per cent. off last year's prices.

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We have a large line of Ladies' Bath Suits. During the months of July and August we will allow 10 per cent. discount off your regular prices.

WE HAVE LINOLEUM FOUR YARDS WIDE.

WINDOW SHADES.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK,

No. 29 North Front St.

jp 18 tf

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THE RICH MAN AND THE POOR.

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Ladies' Shirt Waist Collars and Cuffs for 1c each.

Veilings of all styles from 5, 8, 10, 15, 20 to 25c.

Narrow Val. Lace from 25c to 10c per yard.

Ribbon all colors, from No. 1 in Baby Ribbon in a few colors at 1c per yard; No. 2 all colors and styles at 3c; No. 5 for 5c; No. 9 for 10c, and up to No. 60 at 25c per yard.

Men's Odd Pants to close in Jeans at 99c a pair; Cottonade at 45c a pair.

Men's Heavy Working Shirts, thick and strong, at 25c each.

Percale Finished Shirts, laundered at 30c each; better goods at 45, 50, 65, 75, 85c.

Good Matting at 10c; better at 13⅓ 15, 16⅔, 20, 22½, 25c per yard.

Floor Oil Cloth all styles and widths, from 3 feet to 12 feet wide.

Portiers made of best Damask at $2.25 a pair

Fine drive in Lace Curtains 2½ yards long at 50c a pair; 3 yards long at 75c, and up to $1.00, 1.35 and $2.00 a pair.

Table Covers made of best Damask, from 50c to $3 50 each.

A big line of Screens all styles and prices.

Men's Crash Suits at $1.85 a Suit; heavier Suits at $2.85; fine Linen Suits at $3 25 a Suit.

Gent's Bathing Suits at 75c; the two-piece wool Suit, nicely trimmed in white braid, at $1.50.

Ladies' Suits, made of best Blue Flannel, at $2.25 and 2 50, trimmed in white braid and made with large sailor collar.

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Mosquito Net Canopies with nice frames large enough for the bed, at $1.25 each.

Ladies' Bell Crown Sailor Hats at 12c each.

You will find us at 112 North Front St., opposite the Orton Hotel.

Geo. O. Gaylord, Prop.,

jy 18 tf Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

Hardware, Tinware,

EARTHENWARE,

STOVES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Lawn Mowers, Garden Hose,

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Wm. E. Springer & Co.,

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	May 14th, '96.	May 14th, '97
Deposits	$515,000	$599,500
Surplus and Net Profits	58,900	69,500
Bills Payable and Re-discounts	NONE.	NONE.

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je 13 tf

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jy 16 D&W 1m Col. T. J. DREWRY, C. E., Principal.